

THE MONTHLY EPITOME,

For MAY 1800.

XXXIV. *An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and Part of Tibet. By Captain SAMUEL TURNER. To which are added, Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and Observations botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders. 4to. pp. 473. 2l. 2s. large Paper 3l. 3s. Nicol.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Drawn by Lieutenant Davis, engraved by Bafire.

1. *SURVEY of the Road from Buxadewar to Tassifudon in Bootan; and from Tassifudon to Teshoo Loomboo, in Tibet.*
2. *View of Buxadewar.*
3. *The Cascade of Menzapheezo.*
4. *Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Bridge of Chains at Chuka.*
5. *Chuka.*
6. *The Valley near Tassifudon, with a Procession of the Religious to their Ablutions.*
7. *The Palace of Tassifudon.*
8. *The Residence of Lam' Ghassatoo.*
9. *The Castle of Wandipore.*
10. *The Palace of Punukka.*
11. *The Yak of Tartary, from a Picture by Stubbs.*
12. *The Mausoleum of Teshoo Lama.*
13. *The Dwelling of Teshoo Lama, with the religious Edifice styled Kugopha.*

VOL. IV.—No. XXXV.

14. *Specimens of the Umir, and of the Uchen Characters, in the Language of Tibet.*

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAP. I. Leave Calcutta—Moorshedabad—Rungpore—Tuf-foon, or tremendous Hurricane—Bungalo—Wild Elephants—Inroads of the Moguls into Assam.—II. Buxadewar—Noxious Quality of the Atmosphere—Fatal to Captain Jones, &c.—Tangun Horfe, peculiar to these Mountains—Visit the Soobah—Description of a religious Ceremony—Mode of travelling in Bootan.—III. Prodigious Altitude of Peachukom Mountains—Pipes conducting Water for the Accommodation of Travellers—Teezpaut, a Species of Cinnamon—Ingenious Method of constructing Roads along the Sides of Precipices—Peculiar Way of passing deep Ravines—Chain Bridge and Castle of Chuka—Mudwallahs for the Defence of Hill Fortresses.—IV. Arrival at the Palace of Tassifudon—Peculiar Mode of preparing Tea—A Bootan Repast—Order of Gylongs—Rules of the Society.—V. A numerous Establishment of Gylongs, and a Temple of Worship—Ancient Site of Tassifudon—Brahmensee, or sacred Bull—Paper Manufactory.—VI. Commotions excited by a degraded Chief, &c.—Weak Condition of the Capital—The Rebels defeated—Military

Y

—Military Character of the Booteas
 —Use of Poison—Wandipore invested.—VII. Faculty of prolonging the Sound of wind Instruments—Tradition concerning the Castle of Wandipore—Structure of the Bridge light and beautiful—Mineral Springs—Curious Effects of a strong Current of Wind—Palace of Punukka—Expensive Decorations—Laborious Services imposed upon the Female Sex—Narrainee—Ultimate Defeat of the Rebels.—VIII. Return to Tassifudon—Visit the Raja—a Buffoon—Electrical Machine—Fatal Accident to our Camp Equipage—Marvellous Stories of the Raja—Of a gigantic Race of Men—Of People with Tails—Unicorns—Temple of Wandeech—Bull-fights—The great autumnal Festival of the Hindoos.

PART II.

Chap. I. Leave Tassifudon—Cross the Summit of Pomœla—Tibetan Custom of taking Tea—Gross Superstition of the Mountaineers—The Yak of Tartary.—II. Boundaries between Bootan and Tibet—Cold Temperature of the Air—Numerous Herds—Ferocity of the Dogs of Tibet.—III. Fatal Effects of the Small Pox—Huge Idol—Woollen Manufactory—Monastery of Teshoo Loomboo.—IV. Congratulations from the Regent and Soopoon Choomboo—Hall of Audience—Lama's Throne—Person and Manner of the Regent—Removal of the Lama from Kylee to Terpaling—Homage paid him on the Way.—V. Interior of the Monastery—Solenn and mysterious Ceremonies—Mausoleum of the late Teshoo Lama.—VI. Bengal endeared to the Tibetans by religious Prejudices—Confluence of the Ganges with the Sea—Performance of Pilgrimage by Proxy—Pranpore; his extraordinary Course of Mortifications—Intercourse between Russia and China—No Tradition extant of an ancient People inhabiting towards the North—Inference drawn from the Similarity of the Sanscrit and Tibet Alphabet—Science of Palmistry.—VII. Use of the Symbol of the Lion in

Tibet and Egypt—Benares esteemed the sacred Seat of all human Learning—Teshoo Loomboo—Cashmeer—Berhampooter—Seasons in Tibet—Value of Sheep.—VIII. Religion of Tibet—Noise and Pomp of their religious Ceremonies—Festival in honour of the Dead—Calendar of Time—Art of Printing.—IX. Prepare to leave Teshoo Loomboo—Interview with Teshoo Lama—Memory of the late Lama venerated—Repast, raw Meat—Music—Calmuc Tartars.—X. Quit the Monastery of Terpaling—Polyandry—Influence on the Manners of the People—Tendency to check the too great Increase of Population, and prevent the inhuman Practice known to prevail in China—Marriage Ceremonies—Lake Ramtchieu—Skaiting—Intense Severity of the Frost—Shawl Goats—Rungpore.

PART III.

Report delivered to the Hon. Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general of Bengal, upon the Result of my Mission to the Court of Teshoo Loomboo—A List of the usual Articles of Commerce between Tibet and the surrounding Countries.

PART IV.

Some Account of the vegetable and mineral Productions of Bootan and Tibet.

PART V.

Letter addressed to the Hon. John Macpherson, Esq. Governor-general of Bengal, containing some Particulars relating to the Journey of Poorunghers to Teshoo Loomboo; the Inauguration of Teshoo Lama; and the State of Tibet from 1783 to 1785.

PART VI.

Some Account of the Situation of Affairs in Tibet, from 1785 to 1793.

APPENDIX.

No. I. Translation of a Letter from Kienlong, Emperor of China, to Dalai Lama, the Grand Lama of Tibet.—II. Translation of a Letter from

from Changoo Coothoo Punjun Irtinee Neimoheim, Regent of Teshoo Loomboo, to Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general, &c. &c.—III. Translation of a Letter from Soopoon Choomboo Mirkin Chassa Lama, Minister to the late Teshoo Lama, to Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general, &c.—IV. Narrative of the Particulars of the Journey of Teshoo Lama and his Suite, from Tibet to China; from the verbal Report of Poorungheer Goseen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"IT is not known that any direct communication existed between Bengal and Tibet * before the year 1774. A physical reason might be assigned for this, in the enormous height, and vast extent, of the mountains which are interposed between the two countries, did not an almost equal degree of strangeness, prevailing between Bengal and Bootan, which lie adjacent to each other, necessarily imply a different, or at least some concurrent cause. The most probable one, which the history of little more than a century can afford us, is to be found in that spirit of conquest which forms the common character of all Mahometan states, and in that hostility which their religion enjoins against all who are not its professors. The Booteas, who, though a strong and hardy race of people, are little versed in the arts of war, and thinly scattered over a mountainous region, derive from their local situation the only means of defence against invaders; an advantage which they would inevitably lose, if they were to allow a free passage through their territories. It is certain, however, that, at this time, a strong jealousy of all intercourse with the inhabitants of Hindostan, prevails universally among the natives on its northern frontier. From Bootan, indeed, a caravan now annually visits the district of Rungpore, in Bengal, bringing with it oranges, walnuts, and the coarse woollen manufactures of that country, with the horses that carry them, for sale; and it returns, after a month's

stay, with the cotton cloths, salt, and other articles, of the produce of Bengal. But the same privilege has never been allowed by the government of Bootan to the inhabitants of Bengal. Perhaps a people more enterprising than the latter, might have contrived to overcome this difficulty, since some individuals of the religious orders occasionally find their way both into Bootan and Tibet. One of these, named Poorungheer, accompanied the first deputation from Tibet to Bengal, in the year 1773, and afterwards attended the Lama on his visit to Peking. Something, therefore, co-operating with the political cause above assigned, to produce the same effect, may have arisen from the difference of manners, and of atmosphere, of the two countries. It is not possible to conceive a greater dissimilarity between the most remote inhabitants of the globe, than that which distinguishes the feeble-bodied and meek-spirited natives of Bengal, and their active and Herculean neighbours, the mountaineers of Bootan. Their religion, which might be supposed to have a powerful influence on their manners, has totally failed of producing similar effects on the two nations, though it is evidently drawn from the same source. The province of Bootan is, from its elevation, so cold, that few of its southern neighbours could endure its severity; while its natives, clad in woollens, and little accustomed to the purifications which prevail so universally among the former, suffer nearly as much from the sultry and humid atmosphere of Bengal. Nor do the two countries differ less in salubrity. To the same cause, therefore, may be ascribed the difference in the bodily construction of the two people, and in their moral character, which is, in a great degree, the result of that construction.

"The mountains of Bootan form a part of the great chain, which geographers call by the general appellation of Mons Imaus, and of which frequent mention is made in the mythological histories of the Brahmens, by the term of Himáloya. At their feet, a wide and extensive plain, covered with woods, and sunk in morasses, forms

* "This name in Bengal, as well as Tibet, is pronounced with a duplication of the letter b; but out of respect to long-established orthography, I have written it according to the more usual mode of spelling it in Europe."

a natural division between Bengal and Bootan, being nearly unfit for the support of human life, and almost entirely destitute of inhabitants. Yet, in the year 1772, the Raja of Bootan, with what plea, or from what provocation, I have not been able to learn, laid claim to the district of Cooch Bahar, which adjoins to it on the side of Bengal; and, meeting with little resistance from the natives, rapidly gained possession of it. This appears to have been the first instance of hostility between the two countries; and it had proceeded to its last extremity, before the government of Bengal, which had hitherto derived no benefit from the contested territory, was well apprized of what had befallen it. The example, however, was dangerous, and a detachment of native infantry, gradually augmented from a few companies to two battalions, was sent to dispossess the invaders, and drive them back to their own frontier.

"The military weapons of the Bootees are the bow and arrow, a short straight sword, and a faulchion, reflected like a pruning-knife. These, though wielded by strong hands, and directed by much individual courage, were of little avail against the discipline, artillery, and musketry of their antagonists, who experienced a much more destructive foe in the pestiferous region through which they continued their pursuit, after having driven the Bootees from the scene of contention into their own confines. There the Raja, weary of the conflict, and alarmed for the safety of his own dominions, applied to Teshoo Lama, and obtained his mediation for a peace." P. iii.

The Regent Teshoo Lama, at the entreaty of the Raja, sent a deputation to Calcutta, with a letter addressed to the Governor, who, without hesitation, yielded to the intercession of the Lama. This occurrence affording an opportunity of extending the British connexion, and of opening new sources of commerce, an English gentleman, Mr. George Bogle, was, in May 1774, sent on a mission to the Lama, and received with great kindness: In 1779, the Lama, yielding to the repeated solicitations of the Emperor of China, visited Pekin: being desirous of improving his connexion with the government of Bengal, he obtained the Emperor's permission for Mr. Bogle to join him at the capital.

Unfortunately the death of that gentleman, and of the Lama, which happened nearly at the same time, completely frustrated every expectation which had been formed.

"The soul of the late Lama, according to the doctrines of their faith, having passed into, and animated the body of an infant, who, on the discovery of his identity, by such testimonies as their religion prescribes, was acknowledged and proclaimed by the same title and appellation as his predecessor.

"Mr. Hastings, upon the receipt of these accounts, proposed to the Board to send a second deputation to Tibet. He did me the honour to recommend me for this service, to which I was accordingly nominated on the 9th of January 1783.

"On my return, I delivered to Mr. Hastings, whom I met at Patna, a Report on the result of my mission, which was transmitted by him to the Board, and also a hasty Narrative of my interview with the young Lama; which latter was, by their order, sent to the Asiatic Society, to be inserted in their Researches.

"This I at that time considered as the final result of my mission, and the only part of it which appeared to merit any public or official notice. Nevertheless, as I had carefully committed to writing, upon the spot, every thing remarkable, which occurred to me in the course of my employment on this extraordinary service, I have, since my return to England, been induced to flatter myself, that my Journal might not be deemed altogether unworthy of the public curiosity. The trite plea of the importunity of friends, would naturally suggest to me the ridicule which has so often and so justly been cast upon it, if I had not, in the lateness of the publication, an evidence to acquit me, at least of too great forwardness to obtrude myself on the public notice. I have exceeded the rule laid down by Horace, of *nonnum prematur in annum*, if it may be construed to extend to compositions of this nature. I may also, without presumption, venture to hope, that, however incompetent I may be to embellish my narrative with the dress best fitted for it to appear in, yet the novelty and curiosity of the subject will, in some degree, compensate for my own deficiencies, as an author,

of which I cannot possibly be unconscious." P. xvii.

EXTRACTS.

VISIT THE SOOBAB OF BUXADEWAR
—ASSIST AT A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

" AFTER dinner, in the way of conversation, I mentioned that we were desirous of going to the top of an adjacent hill, towards which I pointed, and asked him if there was any road. He observed to me, that it was a consecrated place, and that he would choose, by all means, to accompany us. I told him, that as I understood him to have been lately ill, I was apprehensive the walk we proposed to take would fatigue him too much, and begged, therefore, he would not trouble himself to accompany us. His answer was equally polite and attentive; nor could we dissuade him from escorting us, and he accordingly went home to make some preparations.

" I was told, that it was a custom with the Soobah to ascend this hill every month, when he sets up a white flag, and performs some religious ceremonies to conciliate the favour of a Dewta, or invisible being, the genius of the place, who is said to hover about the summit, dispensing at his will, good and evil to every thing around him. I was advised to set up a flag also; and I did not think it prudent to give offence by refusing to comply with their customs, however absurd or ridiculous. In half an hour the sound of the nowbat* and the trumpet announced the Soobah's return. He came surrounded with a numerous crowd, clad in various coloured habits, and we walked together to the bottom of the stone slope, opposite to his house, where we mounted our horses. When the party was arranged in regular order, the cavalcade was by no means contemptible. In front were carried, on bamboo poles, five white flags; two slaves immediately followed, on which were fastened shreds of silk of various colours, blue, red, yellow, and white, in alternate rows from the top to a foot and a half downward: the bearers kept constantly twirling these in their hands. Seven young girls with loose hair went

next, chanting, in a sort of religious tone, as we advanced: they were led with a slow and solemn pace by the Lama, or chief priest, in a deep-crowned cap of clotted wool, and a scarlet vest, riding on a Tangun horse. Two Zeenkaubs followed, and immediately after came the Soobah, dressed in a vest of blue satin, with gold embroidery, and a garnet-coloured shawl, one end of which passing under his right arm, was thrown negligently with the other over the left shoulder. The crown of his hat was shaped after the European fashion, and the brims were three or four inches broad. The top of the hat was decorated with a crest of yellow metal, which in shape bore some resemblance to a leaf. After him rode two priests, with caps similar to those of the Lama; I followed next, with Mr. Saunders, and a number of attendants: Mr. Davis was lame, and could not go.

" The road was very steep and narrow, and our horses were frequently obliged to halt to recover their wind, as well as to relax the tone of their muscles; for it was with the greatest exertion that they scrambled up. When we gained the summit, the girls, who had preceded us, were drawn up in a row, and sung to us after their manner, as we passed them, marking the time by a slow movement of the hands and feet, which I considered as a solemn dance, in strict unison with the monotony of their music. The whole variety of their motions consisted in alternately resting on each foot, as they advanced one before the other; their hands being raised about as high as the shoulder, and placed a little before them, were perpetually turned with a circular kind of motion that reversed their backs and palms. On the top of the hill, we found a small level spot, which situation seems to be always preferred for the scene of their devotions. Here, against a large tree, was placed a kind of altar, elevated about three feet from the ground: the back and two narrow sides were covered with yellow silk, and on the back hung four handkerchiefs, red, blue, yellow, and white; a white handkerchief, fastened on one side, was suspended in front, and falling in an easy festoon near the top,

* " A kind of kettle-drum, used only as an appendage of state by persons in authority."

was sustained by another on the opposite side. There were three lamps burning upon the altar, with flowers and fruits in plates. Before the altar were six persons, arranged in a row, and in the following order: on the left of the whole stood the Lama; next a priest, who beat on a large tabor, with a long curved iron instead of a stick; a priest with cymbals; a priest with a tabor; and a priest blowing an instrument made of the shin-bone of a man: on the right-hand side stood two trumpeters.

"We were presented with a lighted rod of the perfumed composition, which we held in our hands. A cup-full of rice was brought to us, with one of the lighted rods stuck upright in it: we touched the rice, as did the Soobah also, and it was then placed upon the altar. The Soobah stood on the left side of the altar; we were opposite to him, on a rising ground. The ceremony began with the chanting of the priest; the tabors, trumpets, and cymbals, all sounding: this was continued with short intermissions, and but little variation, for ten minutes, when the instruments ceased, and some prayers were repeated with a deep and hollow tone: a short silence afterwards ensued. The Soobah tied a white cloth before his face, covering his mouth and nostrils, and a vessel of water was brought to him, in which he washed his hands. A white pelong handkerchief was then presented, one end of which we held as we approached the altar, a priest holding the other: we released it, and it was waved over the smoke of the lighted rods. The prayers continued; some rice was scattered about by the priests, and the pelong handkerchief was then fastened on a staff. The Soobah had now come over to the side on which we stood: some cowry shells* intermixed with rice were brought; the flags were all fixed, and the consecrated rice and fruits that stood upon the altar were thrown down, and eagerly gathered up by the poorer spectators. The Soobah had a quantity of the rice and shells, some of which were given to us; and we, following his example, every now and then scattered it about, while the performers were chanting and

founding their instruments. When the whole was distributed, the priest stopped and drank tea: a plate of Jack† fruit was brought to the Soobah, which he touched and tasted; we did the same, and then the whole was divided among the priests and performers: the girls now advanced, dancing, and the ceremony was ended with loud acclamations.

"We turned and descended the hill on foot (as the declivity was too steep for us to ride), in the midst of loud shrieks and shouts. We found, on our return, a large mat spread before the Soobah's house, with a bench placed in the middle of it; and we went and stood upon the mat, while the priests chanted some prayers. A paper, containing shells and rice, was put into the Soobah's hand, some of which he gave me, and we scattered them about: the cowries were quickly collected by the girls. A large vessel of liquor was before us: a ladle-full of it was brought to the Soobah: he touched it; I did the same; and it was afterwards distributed among the people. We then adjourned to the Soobah's apartment, drank tea and liquors, and were presented with fruits and provisions.

"The Soobah told me, that this religious ceremony had been performed because we were just arrived in Bootan; and it was proper to invoke their deity to grant us protection, and a prosperous journey through their country, that we might return in safety to our own. This was a duty, he said, which they owed to the English Company, and the Daeb would be pleased to know that it had been performed. They were happy, he added, that we had joined in this act of devotion; and it was his wish that on our return we might revisit this abode, and again perform together the same ceremonies. We then took leave, and retired to our tents." P. 30.

CURIOUS ETYMOLOGY OF BUXA-DEWAR.

"BUXADEWAR, as it is termed by the people in the low-lands, derives its name from a very whimsical circumstance. It was formerly a cus-

* "Porcellana, *Linnæi*, found among the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and current in Hindostan and Bengal as money."

† "Jack fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, *Linn.* Kuttul, *Ind.*

tom with the Bootan horse-dealers, before they quitted this pass of the mountains, and descended with their caravan into the low lands, to cut off the tails of their Tangun horses almost close to the rump, which greatly disfigured their appearance, and depreciated their value. When the English established a fixed station at Rung-pore (the mart of Bootan commerce), disgusted at this cruel treatment, they interested themselves with the dealers to obtain a discontinuance of the practice, offering *buckshish*, that is, a liberal reward, if they would permit the poor animals to keep their tails. They listened with extreme unwillingness to a proposal that militated against immemorial usage, for which, however, they had no better argument to advance, than the truly Asiatic plea against all sorts of innovation; 'it was *the dushoor*,' or custom: but the love of money being superior to the force of prejudice, at the ensuing season, some of the horses made their appearance at the fair un mutilated. These found so quick a sale, and gained so high a price, that the same dealers were induced the following year to repeat the experiment, and with similar success. They who were anxious for a good market, soon found it their interest to follow the example; and thus at length that cruel custom was totally abolished, which deprived a noble animal of a member no less useful than ornamental; and ever since that time Tangun horses have been permitted to descend by this pass, without the loss of their tails. Hence it was styled *Buxadewar, the bounteous pass*, and the commandant of the post, *Buxa Soobah*; but otherwise, in the Bootan language, it is named *Passaka*, and *Passa Geatong*. Thus I take my leave of etymologies." P. 49.

PAPER MANUFACTORY AT TASISUDON.

"IN our perambulations down the valley, I often rested at the place where the chief manufacture of paper is established, which was made, I found, by a very easy and unexpensive process, of the bark of a tree, here called *Deah*, which grows in great abundance upon the mountains near *Tassisudon*, but is not produced on those immediately bordering on Bengal. The method of preparing this

material, as well as I could learn, is as follows: When a sufficient quantity of bark is collected to employ the labourer, it is divided into small threads, and steeped and boiled in a lixivium of wood ashes; it is then taken up, and laid in a heap to drain; after which it is beaten upon a stone, with a wooden mallet, until it is reduced to an impalpable pulp; it is then thrown into a reservoir of water, where, being well stirred about, and cleansed from the coarse and dirty part, which floats upon the surface, it is still further depurated in another large reservoir of clean water. When the preparation is complete, the parts are finely broken, and that which sinks in the water, appears mucilaginous to the touch. All that now remains is to form it into sheets, which is done upon small reeds set in frames. The labourer dips the frame in the water, and raises up a quantity of the pulp, which, by moving the frame in the water, he spreads, until it entirely and equally covers the surface of the reeds; he then raises the frame perpendicularly, the water drains off, and the frame is hung up till the sheet is nearly dry: it is then taken off, and suspended upon lines. The paper thus prepared is of a much stronger texture than that of any other country with which I am acquainted, as it is capable of being woven, when gilt by way of ornament, into the texture of silk and satins, to which use I have seen it frequently applied in the manufactures of China." P. 99.

(To be continued.)

XXXV. *The Critical and Miscellaneous Works of John Dryden*, now first collected: with Notes and Illustrations; an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, grounded on original and authentic Documents; and a Collection of his Letters, the greater Part of which has never before been published. By EDMOND MALONE, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. pp. 2149. 2l. 2s. Fine Paper 3l. 3s. *Cadell and Davies.*

FRONTISPIECE.—Three Portraits of Dryden, painted in his

33d Year, 1664; about 1690; and by Kneller, 1698; engraved by Evans.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.—PART I.

ADVERTISEMENT—Life of Dryden—Appendix to the Life—Numb. I. Dryden's Patent.—II. Contract concerning the Fables, &c.—III. Russel's Bill of Charges for his Funeral.—IV. Epitaph in Tichmarsh Church, on Dryden and his Ancestors.—V. List of Persons in whose Cabinets Letters written by Dryden probably may be found.

VOL. I.—PART II.

Forty-five Letters to several Persons, viz. Madam Honor Dryden—John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester—Rev. Dr. Busby—Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester—Jacob Tonson—The Author's Sons—Mr. and Mrs. Steward—Samuel Pepys, Esq.—Right Hon. Charles Montague—Mrs. Eliza Thomas, Jun.—Additions and Emendations—Prolegomena—Dedication of the Rival Ladies to Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery—Preface to Sir Robert Howard's Plays—Dedication of the Essay of Dramatic Poesy to Charles, Lord Buckhurst—Essay of Dramatic Poesy—Defence of the Essay of Dramatic Poesy—Preface to the Mock Astrologer—Essay of Heroic Plays—Defence of the Epilogue to the Second Part of the Conquest of Granada—The Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy—Heads of an Answer to Rymer's Treatise on the Tragedies of the last Age—Preface to the Wild Gallant—Dedication of the Indian Emperor to Anne Scott, Dutchess of Monmouth—Preface to Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen—Preface to the Tempest—Dedication of the Mock Astrologer to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle—Dedication of Tyrannic Love, or the Royal Martyr, to James, Duke of Monmouth—Preface to the same Play—Dedication of the First Part of the Conquest of Granada to James, Duke of York—Dedication of Marriage A-la-Mode to John Wilmot, Earl

of Rochester—Dedication of the Affignation to Sir Charles Sidley, Baronet—Dedication of Amboyna to Thomas, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh—Dedication of the State of Innocence to Mary of Este, Dutchess of York—Preface to the State of Innocence—Dedication of Aureng-Zebe to John Sheffield, Earl of Mningrave.

VOL. II.

DEDICATION of All for Love to Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby—Preface to All for Love—Dedication of Limberham to John, Lord Vaughan—Preface to Oedipus—Dedication of Troilus and Cressida to Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland—Dedication of the Spanish Friar to John Holles, Lord Houghton—Dedication of the Duke of Guise to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester—Vindication of the Duke of Guise—Preface to Albion and Albanus—Dedication of Don Sebastian to Philip Sydney, Earl of Leicester—Preface to Don Sebastian—Dedication of Amphitryon to Sir William Leveson Gower, Baronet—Dedication of King Arthur to George Saville, Marquis of Halifax—Dedication of Cleomenes to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester—Preface to Cleomenes—Dedication of Love Triumphant to James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury—Preface to the Husband his own Cuckold—Dedication of Annus Mirabilis to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London—Account of Annus Mirabilis, addressed to Sir Robert Howard—Preface to the Remarks on the Empress of Morocco—Extract from the Remarks—Preface to Absalom and Achitophel—Dedication of the Medal to the Whigs—Preface to Religio Laici—Dedication of Plutarch's Lives to James Butler, the first Duke of Ormond—The Life of Plutarch—Dedication of the History of the League to King Charles II.—Postscript to the History of the League—Defence of Anne Hyde, Dutchess of York—Preface to the Hind and the Panther—Dedication of the Life of St. Francis Xavier.

VOL. III.

PREFACE to the Translation of Ovid's Epistles—Preface to the Second Miscellany—Preface to Walfsh's Dialogue concerning Women—Dedication of Eleonora to James Bertie, Earl of Abington—Character of St. Evremont—Discourse on the Origin and Progress of Satire, addressed to Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset—Character of Polybius—Dedication of the Third Miscellany to Francis Radcliffe, Lord Radcliffe—A Parallel of Poetry and Painting—The Life of Lucian—Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals to Hugh, Lord Clifford—Dedication of the Georgics of Virgil to Philip Stanhope, the second Earl of Chesterfield—Discourse on Epic Poetry; addressed to John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby—Postscript to the Translation of Virgil—Dedication of Fables, Ancient and Modern, to James Butler, the second Duke of Ormond—Preface to the Fables.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE great author of the following works has long had the honour of being ranked in the first class of English Poets; for to the names of Shakspeare, Spencer, and Milton, we have now for near a century been in the habit of annexing those of Dryden, and his scholar, Pope. The present publication will show, that he is equally entitled to our admiration as a writer of prose; and that among his various merits, that of having cultivated, refined, and improved our language, is not the least. In making, therefore, this collection of his Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, which are found dispersed in a great variety of books, many of them now not easily to be procured, I trust that, while I have done an acceptable service to good letters and to the public, I have at the same time in some degree contributed to the fame of the author; a considerable portion of whose valuable writings will thus become accessible and familiar to a more numerous class of readers than the votaries of the Muses, and whose reputation, high as it is at present, will consequently be

VOL. IV.—No. XXXV.

extended to a still wider circle than that within which it has hitherto been confined." P. i.

"Of Dryden's Letters, very few of which have ever been printed, I wished to form as ample a collection as could be procured; and am highly indebted to William Baker, Esq. Representative in Parliament for the county of Hertford, who most obligingly has furnished me with all the correspondence, now extant, which passed between our author and his bookseller, Jacob Tonson, from whom these papers descended to that gentleman: which, beside exhibiting a lively portrait of this great poet, contain some curious documents respecting the price of his works, and some other interesting particulars concerning them. To this series I have added a letter written in his youth to Mrs. Honor Dryden, from the original in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Blakeway, of Shrewsbury; a letter to John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, from a manuscript copy in the Museum; one to Samuel Pepys, Esq. from the original in the Pepysian Collection in Magdalene College, Cambridge; one to Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, from the original in my possession; and sixteen letters addressed, at a late period of life, to his kinswoman, Mrs. Steward, or her husband; which have been obligingly communicated to me by her granddaughter, Mrs. Gwillim, of Whitchurch, near Ross, in Herefordshire, by the hands of Mrs. Ord, of Queen Anne Street. Some others have been found scattered in miscellaneous volumes; and many more, I have no doubt, are in the possession of various persons, which might easily be discovered, if they would but search their family papers." P. iii.

"The prose of Dryden has been so long and so justly admired for its copiousness, harmony, richness, and variety, that to adduce any testimony in its favour seems unnecessary. To the high eulogy of Congreve on this head, and the printed encomiums of Dr. Warton, Mr. Mason, and Dr. Beattie, I may, however, add the authority of the late Mr. Burke, who had very diligently read all his miscellaneous Essays, which he held in high estimation, not only for the instruction which they contain, but on account of the rich and numerous prose in which that instruction is conveyed. On the lan-

Z

guage

usage of Dryden, on which, perhaps, his own style was originally in some measure formed, I have often heard him expatiate with great admiration; and if the works of Burke be examined with this view, he will, I believe, be found more nearly to resemble this great author than any other English writer." P. vi.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE.

"OUR author received the first rudiments of learning at Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire, and probably was indebted for part of his education to the school at Oundle, in the same county; from one or the other of which places he was removed to Westminster school, where he was admitted a King's scholar, but at what age I have not been able to ascertain; probably, however, about the time of the civil war's breaking out, when he was near eleven years old. After remaining some years at that excellent seminary, of which the celebrated Dr. Busby had been appointed master in 1638, he was elected to one of the scholarships of Trinity College, in Cambridge, where he was admitted, May 11th, 1650, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Templer, and was matriculated on the 6th of July following.

"At this early period he commenced poet, not only by the Elegy on the death of Lord Hastings (1649), mentioned by all his biographers, but by commendatory verses prefixed to the Poems of John Hordelidon, in 1650; neither of which afforded any indication of that genius by which he was afterwards so highly distinguished.

"Of his school performances we only know, that he translated the third satire of Persius, for a Thursday-night's exercise imposed by his master, whose high opinion of his talents is strongly evinced by prescribing such a task; and he has himself told us, that he believed it and many other exercises of this nature were, in 1693, in

the hands of Dr. Busby; but whither they have since wandered, I have not been able to learn.

"The only notice I have been able to recover concerning his early college days, is the following order, which was made about two years after his admission:

"July 19, 1652. Agreed, then, that Dryden be put out of Comons, for a fortnight at least, and that he goe not out of the colledg, during the time aforesaid, excepting to sermons, without expresse leave from the Master or Vice-master; and that at the end of the fortnight he read a confession of his crime in the hall at dinner-time, at the three ---- fel-lowes table.

"His crime was, his disobedience to the Vice-master, and his contumacy in taking his punishment inflicted by him."

"What degree of reputation he obtained in his academic course, it is now extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain. It has been mentioned as extraordinary, that his name is not found in any of the Cambridge Verses composed in his time on public occasions; that he took no degree in the university; and that he did not obtain a fellowship in his college. From whatever cause it may have proceeded, he certainly was not a fellow: but one of the other subjects of surprise has not been accurately stated; for he took the degree of Bachelor at the regular time, in January 1653-4, and in 1657 was made Master of Arts, though in the university Register, owing perhaps to the irregularity of that turbulent time, his name is unaccountably omitted.

"The only general collection of either gay or lugubrious verse, that was issued out by the university of Cambridge during the unfortunate and disgraceful period of Dryden's being a member of it, appeared in 1654, under the title of *Oliva Pacis**, &c. in honour of the peace concluded between

* "The full title is—*Olivia Pacis ad Illustissimum Celsissimumque Oliverum, Reipub. Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Dominum Protectorem, de Pace cum fœderatis Belgis feliciter sancita, Carmen Cantabrigiense.* 4to. 1654. On the death of the Usurper, the Cantabrigians hailed his son, Richard, in a second collection (now extremely scarce), entitled, *Musarum Cantabrigiensium Lucutus et Gratulatio: ille in funere Oliveri Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Protectoris; hæc de Ricardi successione felicissima ad eundem.* 4to. 1658. As an adopted son, I am proud to add, that the university of Oxford escaped this

tween England and Holland on the 15th of April, and ratified May 2d of that year. To this volume he might naturally be expected to have been a contributor, being then of four years' standing in the university, having already commenced a poet, and one of his near relations being intimately connected with Cromwell: and here, doubtless, among the fanatic songsters of Trinity College* his name would have been found, but for an event which happened at this time, and in all likelihood detached him from the university for some months. In June 1654, his father, who was then, I conjecture, about sixty-six years old, died †, and on the 18th of that month was buried at Tichmarsh. By his illness our author was probably called away from Cambridge, in May, at the very time when his contemporary gownsmen began to 'build the lofty rhyme;' and their incense, it may be presumed, was presented to the Usurper in August or September, before our author's return. The settlement of his father's affairs, and the attention

due to his mother and her very numerous family, must have occupied him wholly from June till after the commencement of the long vacation; and as at that season all who can, usually leave the university, his residence at Tichmarsh was probably protracted to the following October, when his gratulations, however ardent or harmonious, could have found no place in the academic anthology." *Vol. i. p. 12.*

"In the year 1673 he produced the tragedy of *Amboyna*, which, he says, was 'written in haste, but with 'an English heart,' for the temporary purpose of inflaming the nation against the Dutch, with whom we were then at war. The greater part of this piece, which was entered in the Stationers' Register, June 26, 1673, and published soon afterwards, is written in prose; and what is not prose is blank verse. Though 'contrived and writ- 'ten in a month' (as the author tells us), 'the subject barren, the persons 'low, and the writing not height- 'ened with many laboured scenes,'

last disgrace; but in 1654 she was not less obsequious to ill-gotten power than her sister, and the banks of the Isis, like those of the Cam, resounded with encomiastic minstrelsy. Her songs of gratulation were printed in that year under the title of *Musarum Oxoniensium 'ΕΛΛΙΟΦΟΡΙΑ*, five ob *Fœdera*, auspiciis *Serenissimi Oliveri Reipub. Ang. Scot. et Hiber. Domini Protectoris, inter Rempub. Britannicam et Ordines fœderatos Belgii feliciter stabilita*, Gentis togatæ ad *Vada Ididis Celestusma Metricum*. It was ushered to the public by a Latin dedication to the *most serene* Oliver, by Dr. Owen, the usurping Dean of Christ Church, then Vice-chancellor; in which he apologizes for the Oxonians having been somewhat tardy in their encomiums. It is painful to observe, among the contributors to this collection, the names of Ralph Bathurst, of Trinity College; and Robert South, and John Locke, of Christ Church. Locke (at this time near twenty-two years old) paid his homage in a copy of English as well as Latin verses."

* "The contributors from Trinity College were, Dr. Joseph Arrowsmith, the Master; Mr. James Duport, G. L. P.; three of the Fellows, G. Lynnett, A. M. John Wray (so he then wrote his name), A. M. the celebrated traveller and botanist, and a third, of whose names the initial letters (I. V.) only are given. One, under-graduate of the same college, concealed himself under the signature, R. C."

† "By the inquest of office taken at Warwick, 28 June 1632, on the death of Sir Erasmus Driden, (Esq. 8. Car. p. 3. n. 31.) it was found that his eldest son, John Driden, was at the time of his father's death, on the 30th of May preceding, thirty years old, and upwards. From this statement it should seem that he was born about the year 1600; and that our poet's father was born in 1602 or 1603. But the father of Sir Erasmus in his will, made in 1584, mentions his grandson *John*, the son of Erasmus: and if this John be the person who succeeded to the title, he must have been born in or before 1584, and in 1632 must have been at least *forty-eight*. Our poet's father, therefore, being the third son of Sir Erasmus, even if a daughter or two intervened, may be presumed to have been born in 1588. I expected to have found the entry of his baptism in the old Register of Canons-Ashby; but that, like many other ancient registers, is lost."

it appears to have been acted with success.

"After this production, Dryden appears for some time to have suspended his dramatic labours; for the *State of Innocence*, which was published in 1674, could not have been intended for a stage-exhibition, though he has entitled it an opera. Mr. Aubrey, who was personally acquainted with Dryden, informs us, that on this occasion he waited on the blind bard, with whom it may be presumed he was on friendly terms, and previous to entering on his talk, asked his permission to put his great poem into rhyme. 'Ay,' said Milton, 'you may *rag* my verses if you will.' Dennis, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Milton's poem, mentions a circumstance relative to this piece worth recording. 'Dryden' (he observes), 'in his preface before the *State of Innocence*, appears to have been the first, those gentlemen excepted whose verses are before Milton's poem, who discovered in so public a manner an extraordinary opinion of Milton's extraordinary merit. And yet Mr. Dryden at that time knew not half the extent of his excellence, as more than twenty years afterwards he confessed to me, and is pretty plain from his writing the *State of Innocence*.' Had he known the full extent of Milton's excellence, Dennis thought he would not have ventured on this undertaking unless he designed to be a foil to him: 'but they,' he adds, 'who knew Mr. Dryden, know very well that he was not of a temper to design to be a foil to any one.'

"So little at this time was Milton's great work known or admired, that Rymer, who promised in 1578 to publish some strictures upon it (a promise which he never fulfilled), speaks of it with extreme contempt, as a worthless piece, *which some are pleased to call a poem*; nor was it much attended to till about fourteen years after it had been converted into an opera. Our author, however, with equal candour, modesty, and good taste, thus highly extols it: 'I cannot, without injury to the deceased author of *Paradise Lost*, but acknowledge that this poem' [*the State of Innocence*] 'has received its entire foundation, part of the de-

sign, and many of the ornaments, from him. What I have borrowed will be so easily discerned from my mean productions, that I shall not need to point the reader to the places. And truly I should be sorry, for my own sake, that any one should take the pains to compare them together, the original being undoubtedly one of the greatest, most noble, and sublime poems, which either this age or nation has produced.'

"In consequence of some manuscript copies of this opera having got abroad, it seems to have been attacked before it had yet appeared in print; for he tells us that 'Milton had been taxed by some false critics for choosing a supernatural argument;' and he quotes four of his own lines, which he says, had been 'sufficiently cancelled by his ill-natured censurers.'

'Cherub and Seraph, careless of their charge,
'And wanton in full ease now live at large;
'Unguarded leave the passes of the sky,
'And all dissolv'd in hallelujahs lie.'

The critical pamphlet which contains these remarks, I have never seen." *Fol. i. p. 108.*

"Swift has censured Dryden for dedicating this work to three different patrons, as if that were a novel practice, first introduced by our author. He might have been told of Spencer, of Chapman, of Fuller, and others, who were equally 'lavish and discreet,' long before the publication of the *English Virgil*; and in modern times, Garth, Young, and Thomson, have not disdained to follow Dryden's example. Swift, though his kinsman, seems to have hated him, and has taken every opportunity of depreciating him. 'I do affirm' (says he, in the Dedication of the *Tale of a Tub*, to Prince Posterity), 'upon the word of a sincere man, that there is now actually in being a certain poet called John Dryden, whose translation of Virgil was lately printed in a large folio well-bound; and if diligent search were made, for aught I know, is yet to be seen.' In his *Battle of the Books*, he again speaks of this translation with equal contempt; and

* "Dennis's Letters, vol. i. p. 75, 8vo. 1741."

† His translation of Virgil.

in his Rhapsody on Poetry, he undervalues Dryden's critical labours.

"However pleasant and useful it may be to live sometimes with the laughers, we must not greatly rely on them for accuracy of statement; for if they can but produce a lively representation, they are not always nicely scrupulous concerning truth. The greater part of Dryden's Prefaces are prefixed to his plays, which were sold at the stated price of all other plays, and did not produce to the author any additional emolument in consequence of a prefatory appendage: nor would his Virgil, I believe, have brought him one shilling the less, though it had been given to the world without either preface or dedication of any kind. The origin of all this malignity was, Swift's having submitted to Dryden, for his perusal and judgment (probably about the year 1692), a parcel of Pindaric Odes, which the old bard returned some time afterwards, saying, '*Cousin Swift, you will never be a poet.*' Three of these Odes have since been published, and are such miserable performances, that they fully justify the judgment which Dryden then formed of his kinsman. I may add, that it is not surprising that Dryden's declaration,—while he was struggling with want, and oppressed by sickness,—that 'he thanked God that he possessed his 'soul in patience,' should be sneered at by him, the greater part of whose life was embittered by disappointed ambition, and who has himself told us, that in the grave alone he expected freedom from the exacerbations of anger and disgust, which for a long series of years had lacerated his bosom." Vol. i. p. 237.

"To the numerous encomiastic addresses which are found in his works, some of his friends, and his eldest son, seem to have wished that he should have added one more, by dedicating his Virgil to King William. This proposal it is much to his honour that he rejected; for, attached as he had been for many years, however erroneously, to the abdicated monarch, he could not have addressed a panegyric to his successor, though unquestionably worthy of the highest praise, without forfeiting all pretensions to consistency and dignity of character. Tonson, his bookseller, was so desirous of procuring this dedication, which he probably imagined would promote the sale of

the book, that, in retouching the plates, he made the engraver throughout the work always represent *Aeneas* with a hooked nose, that he might resemble the illustrious prince then on the throne." Vol. i. p. 246.

"From the month of August 1689, to the time of his death, a period of near eleven years, we must, it appears, consider Dryden possessed of no other income but that which was derived from his own small estate, aided by the occasional bounty of his noble friends, and his own literary exertions. In this period he brought out five plays, the profits of which amounted probably to five hundred pounds: the author's third night producing usually about seventy pounds, and the play itself being sold to the bookseller for thirty guineas. Nothing, perhaps, more strongly shows the great fertility of his mind, than his having written near one hundred prologues and epilogues, for the most part of extraordinary excellence; having never been assisted by a friend with this kind of decoration to any of his own plays, except in two instances; and having supplied the contemporary dramatists with above forty pieces of this difficult species of composition. His price for a prologue or epilogue is said by Dr. Warburton to have been originally four guineas; till being asked by Southerne to write one, he required six; 'Not,' said he, 'young man, out of disrespect to you, but the players have had my goods too cheap.' This story, Warburton says, was told by Southerne to him and Pope, nearly at the same time. In the Life of Southerne, however, published shortly afterwards by Shiels and the younger Cibber, on the testimony of a gentleman who had been personally acquainted with that poet, the sums are said to have been *five* and *ten* guineas; and Dr. Johnson, with more probability, supposes, that Dryden's original price for a prologue was *two* guineas, and that from Southerne he demanded *three*: so difficult is it to elicit truth from any traditional tale.

"By his translation of Virgil, he got at the least twelve hundred pounds. Of his other works it is not easy to ascertain the price; but from the letters which passed between him and his bookseller, it may be collected, that he usually received fifty guineas for about fifteen hundred lines.

"Tonson, who seems to have considered

sidered the making of verses as much a manufacture as the making of paper, Each word and syllable brought to the scale,
And valued to a scruple in the sale;

for on one occasion we find him complaining bitterly, that he had not enough for his money. 'If,' says he, 'the matter of fact as I state it be true (and, upon my word, what I mention I can shew you in your letter), then pray, Sir, consider how much dearer I pay than you offered it to the other bookseller; for he might have had to the end of the story of Daphnis [Daphne] for twenty guineas, which is, in your translation, 759 lines; and then, suppose twenty guineas more for the same number (759 lines), that makes for forty guineas 1518 lines; and all that I have for fifty guineas are but 1446: so that, if I have no more, I pay ten guineas above forty, and have seventy-¹²⁰⁰ lines less for fifty, in proportion, than the other bookseller should have had for forty!' Degrading as it may appear to our author, we must, therefore, now estimate his works, not by their value, but their bulk. At the rate already mentioned, his translation of Juvenal and Persius, to which he contributed about 3500 verses, would not have produced more than 125*l.*; but in consideration of the excellence of the original, as well as the translation, and that the latter was not a detached but an entire work, 150*l.* may perhaps be estimated as the profit of that undertaking. From the Fables, we know, he derived but 268*l.* 15*s.* (though afterwards, on that contract, a further sum became due to his representatives); and for the two volumes of Miscellanies published within this period, the versions of Du Fresnoy, and the first book of Tacitus, various Dedications, and some other productions, 300*l.* more may be allowed. To these several sums, which amount to 2418*l.* 15*s.* we may add, perhaps, a sum of 1000*l.* derived probably from the munificence of Lord Dorset, the Marquis of Normanby, the Dutchess of Ormond, and his wealthy kinsman of Chesterton, whose *noble present*, in return for the epistle addressed to him, he received about a month before his

death; and whose liberality at a former period he also acknowledges, in a letter which has come to my hands since some of the preceding sheets were printed. At an average, therefore, supposing these statements to be correct, his annual income from all these sources, including his private estate, even during this distressful period of eleven years, was above 400*l.* *per annum*. Yet his complaints were not without ground; for let it be remembered, that his three sons were now grown to man's estate, without any prospect of future provision, except what his little patrimony afforded; that when he made these complaints, he had no *certain revenue* but about 120*l.* *per annum*; and that the principal support of his family was obtained by unceasing toil, rendered still more irksome by age and infirmities. 'This is a business,' says he, in a letter to Tonson, in 1697, 'of the greatest consequence in the world; for you know how I love Charles; and therefore I write to you with all the earnestness of a father. *If I must die of over-study*, I cannot spend my life better than in saving his.' Nor was the constant labour by which these sums were acquired, his only grievance: the greater part of his income being occasional and casual, was no small evil, and he must have experienced much embarrassment from the uncertainty of his revenue; in affluence, perhaps, for half the year, and during the other half often without a guinea. Instead of suffering him to earn a precarious and uncertain livelihood by laborious and incessant literary exertions, it surely would have been more noble in the ministers of King William to have settled on him a pension equal in value to the salary of the offices which he had conscientiously relinquished; overlooking his former satires, and his present political and religious attachments, which latter, if at all attended to, entitled him to respect; and considering him only as one of the greatest poets which England had produced in many centuries; who, on that ground alone, at such an advanced period of life, had an indisputable claim to ease and independence. William, however, was no patron of poets*; and Dryden received no favour whatso-

* "King William," says Lord Orford, "had so little leisure to attend to, or so little disposition to, men of wit, that when St. Evremont was introduced to him, the King said coldly, 'I think you were a Major-general in the French service.'" *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 113.

ever, either from the prince on the throne, or those to whom the dispensation of the royal bounty was entrusted: and while he was thus neglected, he had the mortification to see the infamous and perjured Titus Oates countenanced by the court, and rewarded with a pension of three hundred pounds a year, which he enjoyed to the time of his death*.

"During this calamitous season of his life, it should be remembered to his honour, that his spirit was unbroken; and however he may have complained of distress and embarrassments, no regard to his interest could induce him to abandon his religious or political opinions; as is evinced by a paper written but six months before his death, in which he speaks of his situation and prospects with great dignity and fortitude. What has hindered me from writing to you (says he, in a letter to a kinswoman), was neither ill health, nor a worse thing, ingratitude; but a flood of little businesses, which yet are necessary to my subsistence, and of which I hoped to have given you a good account before this time: but the court rather speaks kindly of me, than does any thing for me, though they promise largely; and perhaps they think I will advance as they go backward; in which they will be much deceived, for I can never go an inch beyond my conscience and honour. If they will consider me as a man who has done my best to improve the language, and especially the poetry, and will be content with my acquiescence under the present government, and forbearing fatigue on it, that I can promise, because I can perform it; but I can neither take the oaths, nor forsake my religion." *Vol. i. p. 453.*

(*To be continued.*)

XXXVI. *Garnett's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland.* (Continued from p. 125.)

METHOD OF RAISING REGIMENTS.

"AMONG the great obstacles to the improvement and prosperity of both the highlands and islands, as Dr. Smith observes, is the unhappy frequency of our wars. It has been computed, that between soldiers and

sailors, every war takes from the county of Argyle alone, between three and four thousand of its most active and able hands, the support of thousands more, few of whom live to return to their native country. In comparison of this, how trifling are all the other losses by emigration!

"The proprietors, either to become persons of consequence in the eyes of government, or to increase their incomes by procuring the command of the regiments they raise, and many of them, no doubt, with a laudable view of serving their country, are ambitious to raise regiments and companies, and call upon their tenants for their sons. They have undoubtedly no longer a legal power to compel the young men to quit their parents and join the army, as was the case formerly; but few of the peasants have any leases, and the fear of losing their farms is a sufficient motive to induce them to comply. The laird, perhaps, comes to an old tenant, and says, 'My friend, I am raising a regiment, and must have your two sons: here is a certain sum as a bounty.' The old man, with tears in his eyes, tells him that they are the support of his years, and of their aged mother, neither of whom are able to work, and that he cannot spare them. The laird probably replies, that he may certainly please himself, but that such a person has offered more for his farm: this hint is sufficient for the poor old man, and with tears in his eyes he consents. Should he be obdurate, what is his situation? Whither can he go where he will not meet with similar conditions? Besides, there is generally a tacit agreement among the proprietors in different parts of the Highlands, not to receive any one as a tenant from another estate, unless he bring a certificate from his quondam laird. I believe that there are not many instances where this power has been carried so far, as to deprive a man of his farm, but I have heard of some, and the tenants know the consequences too well, not to consent with a good grace on the first application. Hence the reader will easily perceive, that though the feudal claims have been abolished, the highland chieftain has nearly the same power as ever over his vassals; and

* "This detestable miscreant died in 1705; so that he received near 5000*l.* from the Exchequer."

will

will have till long leases are granted, which will render the tenants a little more independent." *Vol. i. p. 166.*

DISTRESSES OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

"THE natural disadvantages of the highlands and islands are such, as one would think ought to induce the proprietors, by every means in their power, to soften the rigours of the lot of those who are born, and live, upon these bleak and dreary hills. The only parts capable of cultivation, are the vallies or glens around the bases of the mountains, which having the sun for a few hours only, vegetation is palsied, and advances slowly; the harvest being always very late. The climate is equally discouraging to the purposes of agriculture; the spring is bleak and piercing, if indeed there can be said to be any spring; but there are, properly speaking, only two seasons, winter and summer: the winter snows and frosts continue very late, and are seldom subdued, till the summer season brings forward at once the imperfect vegetation; and the crops before they are ripe, begin to be nipped by the keen blasts of winter. This latter season is long and tempestuous, and, during its continuance, the people are almost entirely cut off from all communication with the low countries, by beds of snow, impassable torrents, and pathless mountains on the one side; and by long and dangerous navigations on the other.

"To these accumulated discouragements of nature, surely the proprietors ought to be humane and attentive. The rents ought to be moderate; they will admit of a gradual augmentation, according to the increasing price of provisions; but if the rents have been tripled, while the prices of cattle have not been doubled, can it be expected that the tenants should enjoy any degree of comfort, or that it should diminish their regret at leaving their native hills, where their ancestors have long resided, and which they would never quit as long as they could acquire a comfortable provision for their families? Mr. Knox's description of the distresses of the Highlands has often

affected me with horror, even when I hoped it was exaggerated; but my own observation, and information which I have obtained from intelligent and humane individuals, convince me that his picture is not too high coloured. Absolute starvation is not indeed so common, since the introduction of potatoes, but other circumstances remain very nearly the same.

"If, with great labour and fatigue, says this humane and patriotic man, the farmer raises a slender crop of oats and barley, the autumnal rains often baffle his utmost efforts, and frustrate all his expectations; and instead of being able to pay an exorbitant rent, he sees his family in danger of perishing during the winter, when he is precluded from any possibility of assistance elsewhere.

"Nor are his cattle in a better situation: in summer they pick up a scanty support among the morasses, and heathy mountains; but in winter, when the grounds are covered with snow, and when the naked wilds afford them neither shelter nor subsistence, the few cows, small, lean, and ready to drop down through want of pasture, are brought into the hut where the family resides, and frequently share with them their little stock of meal, which had been purchased or raised for the family only; while the cattle thus sustained, are bled occasionally, to afford nourishment for the children after it has been boiled, or made into cakes*.

"The sheep being left upon the open heaths, seek to shelter themselves from the inclemencies of the weather, amongst the shallows upon the lee side of the mountains; and here they are frequently buried under the snow for several weeks together. In this situation, they eat their own and each others wool, and hold out wonderfully against cold and hunger; but even in moderate winters, a considerable number are found dead after the snow has disappeared, and in rigorous seasons few are left alive.

"Meanwhile the steward or factor, hard pressed by letters from the gaming-house, or Newmarket, demands the rent in a tone which makes no great allowance for unpropitious seasons, the

* "This practice of bleeding cattle, though common when Mr. Knox wrote, is now little used since the introduction of potatoes: it is still, however, resorted to occasionally."

death of cattle, and other accidental misfortunes; the laird's wants must be supplied.

"Such is the state of farming, if it may be so called, throughout the interior parts of the Highlands; but as that country has an extensive coast, and many islands, it may perhaps be supposed that the inhabitants of those shores are in a much better situation. This is, however, as yet, by no means the case; those gifts of nature, which in other commercial countries would have been subservient to the most valuable purposes, are here lost, or nearly so, to the natives and to the public. The only difference, therefore, between the inhabitants of the interior parts, and those of the most distant coast or island, consists in this; that the latter, with the labours of the field, have to encounter alternately the dangers of the ocean, and all the fatigues of navigation.

"To the distressing circumstances at home, which have been already described, new difficulties and toils await the devoted farmer when abroad. In hopes of gaining a little money to pay his rent, or a little fish to support his family, he leaves his wife and infants at the commencement of the fishery in October, accompanied by his sons, brothers, and frequently an aged parent; and embarks in a small open boat, in quest of herrings, with no other provisions than oatmeal, potatoes, and fresh water; no other bedding than heath or brushwood; one end of the boat being covered with an old sail, to defend them from the inclemencies of the seas and skies. Thus provided, he searches from bay to bay, through turbulent seas, frequently for several weeks together, before the shoals of herring are discovered. The glad tidings seem to vary, but not to diminish his fatigues. Unremitting nightly labour, pinching cold winds, heavy seas, uninhabited shores, covered with snow, or deluged with rains, contribute towards filling up the measure of his distresses: while to men of such exquisite feelings as the Highlanders generally possess, the scene which awaits him at home, does it most effectually.

"Having realized a little money among country purchasers, he returns

with the remainder of his capture, through a long navigation, frequently amidst unceasing hurricanes, not to a comfortable home and cheerful family, which would make him forget his toils, and smile at past dangers; but to a turf cabin, environed with snow, and almost hid from the eye by its great depth. Upon entering his solitary mansion, he generally finds part of his family lying upon heath or straw, languishing through want or epidemical disease; while the few surviving cows, which possess the other end of the cottage, instead of furnishing further supplies of milk and blood, demand his immediate attention to keep them in existence.

"The season now approaches, when he is again to delve and labour the ground, on the same slender prospect of a plentiful crop, or a dry harvest. The cattle which have survived the severity of the winter, are turned out to the mountains; and having put his domestic affairs into the best situation, which a train of accumulated misfortunes admit of, he resumes the oar in search of the white fishery. If successful in this, he sets out in his open boat upon a voyage of two hundred miles, to vend his cargo of cod, ling, &c. at Greenock or Glasgow. The produce, which seldom exceeds in value twelve or fifteen pounds, is laid out, in conjunction with his companions, in meal and fishing-tackle; and he returns through the same tedious navigation*.

"The autumn calls his attention again to the field; the usual round of disappointment, fatigue, and distress, await him: thus he drags through a wretched existence, in hopes of soon arriving at that country where the weary shall be at rest.

"In the time of war, these poor wretches, while engaged in the fisheries to keep their drooping families in existence, are indiscriminately pressed, without regard to cases or circumstances, however distressing to the unhappy victims or their families. These virtuous, but friendless men, while endeavouring by every means in their power to pay their rents; to support their wives, their children, and their aged parents; in short, while they are acting in every respect the part of

* "Should the Crinan Canal be completed, and the dues sufficiently low, this tedious navigation will be avoided."

honest, inoffensive subjects, are dragged away from their families and connexions.

"The aged, the sick, and the helpless, look in vain for their return. They are heard of no more. Lamentations, cries, and despair, pervade the village or the district. Thus deprived of their main support, the rent unpaid, the cattle sold or seized, whole families are reduced to the extremity of want, and turned out amidst the inclemencies of the winter, to relate their piteous tale, and implore from the wretched but hospitable mountaineers, a little meal or a little milk, to preserve their infants from perishing in their arms †." *Vol. i. p. 174.*

CONFLICTS OF THE CLANS—PLUNDERING OF CATTLE.

"THE most trifling cause gave rise to a quarrel (among the chiefs), of which the hopes of plunder were the chief incentives. They conducted their plundering expeditions with the utmost policy, and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular system, which, from habit, had lost all the appearance of criminality; they considered it as their vocation, and when they formed a party for an expedition against their neighbour's property, they and their friends prayed so earnestly to Heaven for their success, as if they were upon the point of engaging in the most laudable design. Mr. Pennant says, that the constant petition at grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered with great fervour in these terms: *Lord! turn the world upside down, that chieftains may make bread out of it*: the meaning of which was, that the world might become, for their benefit, a scene of rapine and confusion.

"The great object of plunder was cattle, and this gave rise to many ingenious methods of securing them. When they were stolen, they had wonderful sagacity in tracing them. When a *creach*, or great expedition, had been made against distant herds, the owners, as soon as they discovered their loss, rose in arms, and, with all their friends, made an instant pursuit, tracing the cattle by their track for scores of miles. Their nicety in distinguishing the track of their cattle from those that

were only casually wandering, was amazingly sagacious. They would pursue them through the territories of the different clans, with the certainty of hounds following their game; and as soon as they arrived on the estate where the track was lost, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and obliged him to recover it from his lands forwards, or make good the loss they had sustained.

"These times no longer exist; the abolition of feudal jurisdiction, and the extension of the common privileges of law, have deprived the chiefs of a great part of their power, and it is hoped that civilization will soon follow." *Vol. i. p. 215.*

BLACK STONES.

"AT a small distance from the church (of Icolmkill) was pointed out to us a spot under which lay concealed the black stones, upon which the old Highland chieftains, when they made contracts and alliances, used to take the oath, which was considered as more sacred than any other obligation, and could not be violated without the blackest infamy. Macdonald, lord of the isles, delivered the rights of their lands to his vassals in the isles and on the main land, with uplifted hands and bended knees on the black stones; and in this posture, before many witnesses, solemnly swore that he would never recall the rights he then granted. So sacred was an oath sworn upon these stones, that it became proverbial for a person who was certain of what he affirmed, to say that he could make oath of it upon the black stones.—Martin's Description of the Western Isles, p. 260." *Vol. i. p. 257.*

LIBRARY AT ICOLMKILL.

"THE college, or monastery, was formerly possessed of a valuable library, which has been destroyed or lost. Boethius asserts, that Fergus II. who assisted *Alaric* the Goth in the sacking of Rome, brought away, as part of the plunder, a chest of manuscripts, which he presented to the monastery of Icolmkill. A small parcel of these books was, in the year 1525, brought to Aberdeen, and great pains were taken to unfold them, but through age

† "Knox's View of the British Empire, vol. i. p. 126."

and the tenderness of the parchment, little could be read; from what the learned were able to make out, the work appeared by the style to be an unpublished book of Sallust.

"Mr. Pennant observes, that the register and records of the island, all written on parchment, and probably other more antique and valuable remains, were destroyed by that worse than Gothic synod, which, at the reformation, declared war against all science. At the reformation, the M.M.S. of I, which were saved, were in part carried to the Scotch colleges of Douay and Rome, at least the chartularies, and such as were esteemed most valuable by the monks. It is said, that some of the manuscripts were carried to Inverary, and that one of the Dukes of Montague found some of them in the shops of that town used as snuff-paper.

"This island is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and forms part of the parish of Rofs, or Kilviceuen: the minister of the parish, who resides at Rofs in Mull, performs divine service once a quarter in this island; and this is, I believe, all the religious instruction the inhabitants receive. Strange reverse, that divine service should only be performed four times a year in a place where it was formerly performed as many times a day!" *Vol. i. p. 279.*

BLACK-MAIL CONTRIBUTION—IMPROVEMENT OF LANGUAGE.

"THESE public works", as Mr. Pennant observes, were at first very disagreeable to the old chieftains, and lessened their influence greatly; for by admitting strangers among them, their clans were taught that the lairds were not the greatest men in the world: but they had another reason for this dislike, which was much more solid. This country was a den of thieves; and as long as they had their waters, their torrents, and their bogs in a state of nature, the chiefs made their excursions, and could plunder and retreat with their booty in full security: and so little were the laws regarded in this part of the country, that till after the late rebellion, no stop could be put to this infamous practice. The contribution called *Black-mail* was publicly levied in the most barefaced manner,

by several of the plundering chieftains, over a vast extent of country: whoever paid it regularly, had their cattle insured, but those who dared to refuse were to suffer. Among these freebooters, Rob Roy Macgregor and Barisdale were particularly distinguished. Indeed, the Highlanders at that time esteemed the open theft of cattle, or making a *creach*, by no means dishonourable: the young men considered it as a piece of gallantry, by which they recommended themselves to their mistresses. The opening of roads, and stationing of soldiers at the chain of forts, had however the desired effect; and these lawless plunderers were at last rendered peaceable and good subjects. This chain consists of Fort-George on the east, Fort-Augustus in the middle, and Fort-William on the west. These forts were originally of consequence in a military view; at present the chief services derived from them, and particularly Fort-William and Fort-Augustus, have been preserving the country from robberies: for this purpose, detachments are occasionally sent to different parts of the country. A dangerous banditti, not more than fifteen or sixteen years ago, infested this part of the country; the military from each fort pursued them among the caves and fastnesses of the mountains. They consisted of a set of thieves, deserters, and murderers, leagued together, to the great terror and annoyance of an extensive district. The ringleaders were at length taken by the military parties; some of them were transported, and the rest hanged. Since that period the country has been perfectly safe.

"Another benefit which has been derived from these forts, and the roads connected with them, has been the civilization of the Highlands. The English garrisons, which have successively occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads have given access, have undoubtedly induced the example of gentler and more polished manners, and have assisted in banishing those exclusive prejudices and partialities in favour of an individual superior, and of every thing attached to him, which had acquired such ferocity under the system of clanship. Besides, by these means, the English language has been

* Bridges, &c. erected by General Wade.

much improved; we had often occasion to remark in our journey through the Highlands, that those who could speak English, spoke it not only without the Scotticisms, but without the tone of the Lowlanders: this was particularly evident in the line of the forts; both at Fort-Augustus and Inverness, the language is spoken as correctly, and with as much purity, as in any part in England." *Vol. i. p. 313.*
(*To be continued.*)

XXXVII. *Symes's Account of an Embassy to Ava.* (Concluded from p. 130.)

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
BIRMAN—FOOD—CLIMATE.

"THE government of Ava is extremely attentive to provide, in times of peace, for the contingencies of war; the royal magazines, I was told, could furnish 20,000 firelocks, which, if they resembled the specimens I saw, cannot be very formidable; these have been imported, at different periods, into the country, by ships trading to Rangoon and other parts of the empire, and are either of French manufacture, or condemned muskets from the English arsenals in India. The Birman are very fond of their arms, of which they take great care; their gunsmiths, who are all natives of Caffay, keep them in repair, but they are in general so bad as to be out of the power of art to render them serviceable. I saw a tolerably good fowling-piece, which they said was entirely the work of a Caffay artificer; this, however, was allowed to be an extraordinary effort of genius; the person who showed it to me, presented me, at the same time, with a bamboo, which threw out a short spear of iron, by means of a spring; it was executed by the maker of the gun, and seemed to be formed after a model of an English walking-stick, that contained a concealed spike; the imitation evinced much ingenuity, although the workmanship was coarse, and the iron badly polished.

"By far the most respectable part of the Birman military force is their establishment of war-boats. Every town of note, in the vicinity of the river, is obliged to furnish a certain number of men, and one or more boats, in proportion to the magnitude

of the place. I was informed that the king can command, at very short notice, five hundred of these vessels: they are constructed out of the solid trunk of the teak tree, which is excavated partly by fire, and partly by cutting; the largest are from eighty to one hundred feet long, but the breadth seldom exceeds eight feet, and even this space is produced by artificially extending the sides after the trunk has been hollowed. They carry from fifty to sixty rowers, who use short oars that work on a spindle; the prow is solid, and has a flat surface, on which, when they go to war, a piece of ordnance is mounted, a six, a nine, or even a twelve pounder; the gun carriage is secured by lashings to strong bolts on each side, and swivels are frequently fixed on the curvature of the stern.

"The rowers are severally provided with a sword and a lance, which are placed by his side whilst he plies the oars. Besides the boatmen, there are usually thirty foldiers on board, who are armed with muskets: thus prepared, they go in fleets to meet the foe, and, when in sight, draw up in a line, presenting their prows to the enemy. Their attack is extremely impetuous; they advance with great rapidity, and sing a war-song, at once to encourage their people, daunt their adversaries, and regulate the strokes of their oars; they generally endeavour to grapple, and when that is effected, the action becomes very severe, as these people are endued with great courage, strength, and activity. In times of peace they are fond of exercising in their boats, and I have often been entertained with the dexterity they display in the management of them. The vessels being low in the water, their greatest danger is that of being run down by a larger boat striking on their broadside, a misfortune which the steersman is taught to dread, and to avoid above all others. It is surprising to see the facility with which they steer, and elude each other in their mock combats. The rowers are also practised to row backwards, and impel the vessel with the stern foremost; this is the mode of retreat, by means of which the artillery still bears upon their opponent. The largest of the war-boats do not draw more than three feet water. When a person of rank is on board, there is a fort

fort of moving tilt or canopy, for his particular accommodation, placed sometimes in the centre, and sometimes on the prow. The sides of the boat are either gilt as far as the water's edge, or plain, according to the rank of the person it carries. Gilded boats are only permitted to princes of the blood, or to persons holding the highest stations, such as a Maywoon of a province, and a minister of state.

"It is by no means improbable that the use of gunpowder was well known in India before its effects were discovered in the West; yet there is not any reason to believe that the natives of Ava applied it to the purpose of musketry, till Europeans instructed them in the art. According to Indian accounts, cannon were fabricated in the East long before the era of European conquest; their artillery, however, was not capable of being transported with facility, or at all used in the field: they were made of iron bars beaten into a cylindrical form, rudely put together, but of great strength and enormous weight, from which, when raised on a rampart or tower, they threw huge stones to annoy the enemy. The musket was first introduced into the Pegue and Ava countries by the Portuguese, and is an implement of war which the inhabitants unwisely prefer to their own native weapons, the spear and sabre; a partiality that is highly prejudicial to themselves, for nothing can be less formidable than such fire-arms as they possess, or have the means of procuring. The proper indigenous weapons of the country are the spear, the javelin, which is thrown from the hand, the cross-bow, and the sabre; the latter is used by the Birmans not only as an implement of war, but is likewise applied to various purposes as an instrument of manual labour; with this the peasant fells trees, shapes timbers, cuts bamboos, or defends himself against an enemy and wild beasts; he never travels without it, and generally, when on a journey, carries a shield on his left arm: they encumber themselves with less baggage than perhaps any other people; and are satisfied with a scanty portion of the hardest fare.

"In their food the Birmans, compared with the Indians, are gross and uncleanly. Although their religion forbids the slaughter of animals in ge-

neral, yet they apply the interdiction only to those that are domesticated; all game is eagerly sought after, and in many places it is publicly sold; reptiles also, such as lizards, guanas, and snakes, constitute a part of the subsistence of the lower classes. During our voyage up the river, the boatmen, after we had brought to, used frequently to hunt for cameleons and lizards among the thickets. They are extremely fond of vegetables; at those places where garden-greens were not to be procured, they gathered wild sorrel, and sometimes substituted the tender leaves of trees; these, boiled with rice, and moistened with a little oil, or seasoned with gnapce, or pickled sprat, compose a meal with which a Birman peasant or boatman is satisfied; the higher ranks, however, live with more delicacy, although their fare is never very sumptuous.

"The climate of every part of the Birman empire, which I have visited, bore testimony to its salubrity, by the best possible criterion, the appearance and vigour of the natives. The seasons are regular, and the extremes of heat and cold are seldom experienced; at least the duration of that intense heat, which immediately precedes the commencement of the rainy season, is so short, that it incommodes but for a very little time. During our residence in the country we lost only one man by disease; another met an accidental death; in wandering through the woods he became the prey of a tiger." P. 319.

CHARACTER OF THE BIRMANS.

"THE Birmans are a lively, inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; the character of their Bengal neighbours is too well known, as the reverse, to need any delineation; the unworthy passion of jealousy, which prompts most nations of the East to immure their women within the walls of an haram, and surround them with guards, seems to have scarcely any influence over the minds of this extraordinary and more liberal people. Birman wives and daughters are not concealed from the sight of men, and are suffered to have as free intercourse with each other as the rules of European society admit; but in other respects women have just reason to complain of their treatment; they are considered

considered as not belonging to the same scale of the creation as men, and even the law stamps a degrading distinction between the sexes; the evidence of a woman is not received as of equal weight with that of a man, and a woman is not suffered to ascend the steps of a court of justice, but is obliged to deliver her testimony on the outside of the roof. The custom of felling their women to strangers, which has before been adverted to, is confined to the lowest classes of society, and is perhaps oftener the consequence of heavy pecuniary embarrassment, than an act of inclination; it is not, however, considered as shameful, nor is the female dishonoured: partly perhaps from this cause, and partly from their habits of education, women surrender themselves the victims of this barbarous custom with apparent resignation. It is also said that they are very seldom unfaithful to their foreign masters; indeed they are often essentially useful, particularly those who trade, by keeping their accounts and transacting their business: but when a man departs from the country, he is not suffered to carry his temporary wife along with him; on that point the law is exceedingly rigorous: every ship, before she receives her clearance, is diligently searched by the officers of the custom-house: even if their vigilance were to be eluded, the woman would be quickly missed; and it would be soon discovered in what vessel she had gone, nor could that ship ever return to a Birman port but under penalty of confiscation of the property, and the infliction of a heavy fine and imprisonment on the master: female children also, born of a Birman mother, are not suffered to be taken away. Men are permitted to emigrate; but they think that the expatriation of women would impoverish the state, by diminishing the sources of its population.

"One vice is usually the parent of another: the Birmans, being exempt from that of jealousy, do not resort to the diabolical practice of emasculating male children, to educate them as spies over their women. Chastity, they know, is more safely guarded by principles of honour and attachment than by moats or castles. When Arracan was conquered by the Birmans, several eunuchs were made prisoners, belonging to the prince of the country, who had adopted that degenerate cus-

tom of Mahomedan growth. These people are maintained by the Birman monarch rather as memorials of his conquest, than for any services they are required to perform. Infidelity is not a characteristic of Birman wives; in general they have too much employment to leave leisure for the corruption of their minds. A woman of the highest rank seldom fits in idleness at home; her female servants, like those of Grecian dames of antiquity, ply 'the various labours of the loom:' whilst the mistress superintends and directs their industry. On the occasion of a formal visit to the mother of the present queen, we observed in one of the galleries of her palace, three or four looms at work, wrought by the damsels of her household. Weaving is chiefly a female occupation. Most Birman families make all the cotton and silk cloth that is required for their domestic consumption.

"The Birmans, in some points of their disposition, display the ferocity of barbarians, and in others, all the humanity and tenderness of polished life: they inflict the most savage vengeance on their enemies; as invaders, desolation marks their track, for they spare neither sex nor age; but at home they assume a different character; there they manifest benevolence, by extending aid to the infirm, the aged, and the sick: filial piety is inculcated as a sacred precept, and its duties are religiously observed. A common beggar is no where to be seen: every individual is certain of receiving sustenance, which, if he cannot procure by his own labour, is provided for him by others." P. 328.

MODE OF CATCHING WILD ELEPHANTS.

"THE reputation that my Bengal draughtsman had acquired by his botanical drawings, performed under the inspection of Dr. Buchanan, having come to the knowledge of his Birman Majesty, or, in the Birman phrase, having reached the Golden Ears, the King was pleased to desire a specimen of his skill, and sent over a painting on glass, executed by a Siamese artist in his own service, signifying his royal will that it should be copied upon paper. This picture, which was a tolerable performance, represented the mode of catching wild elephants in the forests.

forests. It was thus described to me: the hunters, mounted on tame elephants that are trained to the business, by lying flat on their backs, introduce themselves unnoticed into a wild herd, and take an opportunity to cast a running noose in the track of one that is meant to be secured. The other end of the rope is fastened to the body of the tame elephant, who immediately throws the wild one down; a battle then ensues, in which the trained elephant, being assisted by its associates, soon overpowers the inhabitant of the woods, who is deserted by all the others; it is afterwards born away a prisoner, fast bound to two of its captors, whilst another moves on at its head, and a fourth urges it behind. In a few weeks, by proper discipline, the animal becomes docile, and submits to its fate. Those that are taken in this manner, I was told, are for the most part females. Male elephants are usually enticed by the blandishments of females*, trained for the purpose, into an enclosure or Keddah, from whence they cannot extricate themselves, and are easily secured. My painter performed the task so much to his Majesty's satisfaction, that a request was made for his further services, in executing a drawing of a celebrated image of Gaudma, in which I willingly acquiesced. He was employed on it a week, and when it was finished, his Majesty condescended to express his approbation of the performance, which was certainly much superior to any thing that his own painter could produce." P. 346.

AUDIENCE OF THE KING—HIS DRESS, PERSON, &c.

"ON the 30th of September, the day appointed by his Birman Majesty to receive the English gentlemen in the character of an imperial deputation, we crossed the lake at ten o'clock in the morning, attended by our customary suite, and accompanied by Baba-Sheen and several Birman officers. We entered the fort, as usual, by the

western gate, when, instead of passing, as on former occasions, along the north side of the enclosure of the palace, to reach the street leading down to the Lotoo, we now proceeded round by the south, and in this new direction observed many more houses of distinguished structure, than by the other route. In our way we passed through a short street, entirely composed of saddlers and harness makers shops. On alighting, we were conducted into the Rhoom, to wait there until the Engy Teekien should arrive, which he did precisely at the hour of twelve. Several Chobwas, who were to be introduced on this day, had taken their seats in the Rhoom before we entered; each of them held a piece of silk or cotton cloth in his lap, designed, according to the established etiquette, as a propitiatory offering to his Majesty; and on the cloth was placed a saucer, containing a small quantity of unboiled rice, which it seems is an indispensable part of the ceremony. The Birman custom differs in this particular from the usage of Hindostan: a person, on his presentation at the imperial court of Delhi, offers to the sovereign an odd number of the gold coin commonly called Mohurs†, an even number being considered as inauspicious; but the court of Ummerapoora, with a more delicate refinement, never permits an offering in money, but requires from a foreigner something the produce of his country, and from a subject, some article of manufacture. The donation of rice is not, as in India, when presented by Brahmins to the incarnations of Vishnu, meant as an acknowledgment of divine attributes, but is merely designed as a recognition of the power of the monarch, and an acknowledgment of the property of the soil being vested in him; a truth which is expressively declared, by offering him its most useful production. During our continuance in the Rhoom, tea was served to us, and when we advanced to the outer gate, we were not obliged to put off our shoes, but were permitted to wear

* "For a more ample description of the manner of catching wild elephants in Tipura, near the mountains that divide Bengal from the Birman dominions, see a paper by John Corfe, Esq. in the third volume of the *Asiat. Researches*. The practice of Pegue differs somewhat from that of the Bengal hunters."

† "Mohur is a corrupt name given by Europeans to this coin. Ashurfi is its proper term; Pagoda likewise, as applied to a coin, is an illegitimate word, of which the natives know nothing, except on the authority of their conquerors." them,

them, until we had reached the inner enclosure; that separates the court of the Lotoo from that of the royal palace, within which, not any nobleman of the court is allowed to go with his feet covered. There is a double partition wall, dividing the two courts, with an intervening space of ten or twelve feet, through which a gallery leads, that is appropriated exclusively to the use of the King when he chooses to preside in person in the Lotoo.

"On entering the gate, we perceived the royal saloon of ceremony in front of us, and the court assembled in all the parade of pomp and decoration. It was an open hall, supported by colonnades of pillars, twenty in length, and only four in depth: we were conducted into it by a flight of steps, and advancing, took our places next the space opposite to the throne, which is always left vacant, as being in full view of his Majesty. On our entrance, the basement of the throne, as at the Lotoo, was alone visible, which we judged to be about five feet high; folding doors screened the seat from our view. The throne, called *Yazapalay*, was richly gilded and carved; on each side a small gallery, enclosed by a gilt balustrade, extended a few feet to the right and left, containing four umbrellas of state; and on two tables, at the foot of the throne, were placed several large vessels of gold, of various forms and for different purposes: immediately over the throne, a splendid *piasath* rose in seven stages above the roofs of the building, crowned by a tee, or umbrella, from which a spiral rod was elevated above the whole.

"We had been seated a little more than a quarter of an hour, when the folding doors that concealed the seat, opened with a loud noise, and discovered his Majesty ascending a flight of steps, that led up to the throne from the inner apartment; he advanced but slowly, and seemed not to possess a free use of his limbs, being obliged to support himself with his hands on the balustrade. I was informed, however, that this appearance of weakness did not proceed from any bodily infirmity, but from the weight of the regal habiliments in which he was clad; and if what we were told was true, that he carried on his dress fifteen *vils*, upwards of fifty pounds *avoirdupois* of gold, his difficulty of ascent was not surprising. On

reaching the top he stood for a minute, as though to take breath, and then sat down on an embroidered cushion with his legs inverted. His crown was a high conical cap, richly studded with precious stones; his fingers were covered with rings, and in his dress he bore the appearance of a man cased in golden armour, whilst a gilded, or probably a golden wing on each shoulder, did not add much lightness to his figure. His looks denoted him to be between fifty and sixty years old, of a strong make, in stature rather beneath a middle height, with hard features and of a dark complexion; yet the expression of his countenance was not unpleasing, and seemed, I thought, to indicate an intelligent and inquiring mind.

"On the first appearance of his Majesty, all the courtiers bent their bodies, and held their hands joined in an attitude of supplication. Nothing farther was required of us, than to lean a little forward, and to turn our legs as much as we could; not any act being so unpolite, or contrary to etiquette, as to present the soles of the feet towards the face of a dignified person. Four Brahmins, dressed in white caps and gowns, chanted the usual prayer at the foot of the throne: a *Nakhaan* then advanced into the vacant space before the King, and recited, in a musical cadence, the name of each person who was to be introduced on that day, and the present of which, in the character of a suppliant, he entreated his Majesty's acceptance. My offering consisted of two pieces of *Benares* gold brocade; Doctor Buchanan and Mr. Wood each presented one. When our names were mentioned, we were separately desired to take a few grains of rice in our hands, and joining them, to bow to the King as low as we conveniently could; with which we immediately complied. When this ceremony was finished, the King uttered a few indistinct words, to convey, as I was informed, an order for investing some persons present, with the insignia of a certain degree of nobility; the imperial mandate was instantly proclaimed aloud by heralds in the court. His Majesty remained only a few minutes longer, and during that time he looked at us attentively, but did not honour us with any verbal notice, or speak at all, except to give the order before mentioned. When he

rose to depart he manifested the same signs of infirmity as on his entrance; after he had withdrawn, the folding doors were closed, and the court broke up.

"In descending, we took notice of two pieces of cannon, apparently nine pounders, which were placed in the court, on either side of the stairs, to defend the entrance of the palace. Sheds protected them from the weather, and they were gilded all over: a royal carriage also was in waiting, of curious workmanship, and ornamented with a royal spire; there was a pair of horses harnessed to it, whose trappings glistened in the sun." P. 411.

REFLECTIONS ON OUR COMMERCE AND CONNEXION WITH THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

"BRITISH India is more deeply concerned in her commerce and connexion with that part of the Birman empire called Pegue, than many persons, in other respects intimately versed in the affairs of India, seem to be aware. This interest points to three distinct objects; first, to secure from that quarter regular supplies of timber for ship-building, without which the British marine of India could exist but on a very contracted scale; secondly, to introduce into that country as much of our manufactures as its consumption may require, and to endeavour to find a mart in the south-west dominions of China, by means of the great river of Ava; thirdly, to guard with vigilance against every encroachment or advance, which may be made by foreign nations to divert the trade into other channels, and obtain a permanent settlement in a country so contiguous to the capital of our possessions. This last consideration supercedes all others in the magnitude of the consequences that might ultimately result from it.

"It is impossible to impress my reader by any stronger proof with the vast importance of the Pegue trade than briefly to state, that a durable vessel* of burden cannot be built in the river of Bengal, except by the aid

of teak plank, which is procurable from Pegue alone; and that if the timber trade with that country should, by any act of power, be wrested from us; if it should be lost by misfortune, or forfeited through misconduct, the marine of Calcutta, which of late years has proved a source of unexampled prosperity to our principal settlement, essentially benefited the parent country, and given honourable affluence to individuals, must be reduced nearly to annihilation, without the possibility of our being able to find any adequate substitute for the material of which we should be deprived. Within the last six years, some of the finest merchant-ships ever seen in the river Thames, have arrived from Calcutta†, where they were built of teak timber; and, after delivering valuable cargoes in London, were usually employed in the service of the state: nor would the destruction of the Pegue trade be confined solely, in its effects, to Bengal: the other settlements would sensibly share in the loss. Madras is supplied from Rangoon, with timber for all the common purposes of domestic use; and even Bombay, although the coast of Malabar is its principal storehouse, finds it worth while annually to import a large quantity of planks from Pegue.

"But whilst it is advantageous to us to promote the exportation of timber from the maritime towns of Pegue, it is as manifestly our interest to discourage the building of ships in the Rangoon river, where the construction is facilitated by local advantages, equal to those of any port in the world, and superior to most. The progress made in this art by the Birmanians has of late years been rapid, and increases in proportion as foreigners can place confidence in the Birman government. When merchants find that they can build with security in the Rangoon river for one third less cost than in the Ganges, and for nearly half of what they can at Bombay, few will hesitate in their choice of a place. It is said, that the ships of Pegue are not so firmly constructed as those built in our ports, and in general this asser-

* "Ships have been constructed of saul wood, and of other indigenous timber of Bengal, but on trial they were not found to be serviceable."

† "The Cuvera and the Gabriel, built at Calcutta of Pegue timber, are now in the river, and exhibit no contemptible specimens of the naval architecture of India. The port of Calcutta can furnish 40,000 tons of shipping."

tion is true; but the defect does not arise from the want of materials, but because the owners were speculative adventurers, without sufficient funds to defray the charges of labour and of iron, in which material Pegue ships have, by fatal experience, been found deficient. The shipwrights, however, are as expert as any workmen of the East, and their models, which are all from France, are excellent; the detriment, therefore, that arises to us from the construction of ships at Rangoon, is not less evident than the benefit that we derive from importing the unmanufactured material. The Birmans, sagaciously knowing their own interest, set us an example of policy, by remitting all duty on cordage, canvass, and wrought iron, provided these articles are, *bona fide*, brought for the equipment of a new vessel; the port charges also are not exacted from a new ship, on leaving the river to proceed on her first voyage. A conduct on their part so wise, suggests to us the expediency of adopting some measures for our own interest; an alien duty, or a modified disqualification, would probably, like the acts of parliament in aid of British navigation, prove the most effectual remedy. Trade cannot be prosecuted in the Indian seas to any extent, except with British ports; many objections, it is true, may be made to such a proposition, but the good resulting to us would be immediate and certain, whilst the ill consequences, if any there be, are equivocal and remote.

"But if we are called upon by our interest in a commercial point of view, to check the growth of ship-building at Rangoon, how much more important is the subject when seen in a political light? It is a fact which appears to merit some consideration, and is, perhaps, not generally adverted to, that in a very few years, and at a small comparative expense, a formidable navy may rise on the banks of the Irrawaddy, from the forests of Pegue. It is probably not known, that artificers* are educating by our enemies for that express purpose, whilst we encourage their progress in the science, by enabling them to derive benefit, and acquire experience at the same time. National security, therefore, as well as

mercantile advantage, strongly urge a vigilant attention to a quarter, whence the means of injury to ourselves may so abundantly be drawn." P. 456.

XXXVIII. *The Annual Anthology* †.
Vol. II. 1800. Sm. 8vo. pp.
299. 6s. Bristol printed; Long-
man and Rees, London.

CONTENTS.

ST. Juan Gualberto—Lucretia, a Monodrama—Lewti, or the Circassian Love-Chant—The Child of Sorrow's Tale—Cool Reflections during a Midsummer Walk—To a Young Lady, on her first Appearance after a dangerous Illness—The Battle of Blenheim, by Robert Southey—To Recovery—Lines written in Devonshire—Ode to Silence, alias Unanimity—The Gallinipper—On viewing the Monastery lately erected at Lulworth, by Joseph Hicks—Gooseberry-Pie, a Pindaric Ode—The Huron's Address to the Dead—Recantation, illustrated in the Story of the Mad Ox, by S. T. Coleridge—Lines to Sarah—The Mad Woman—Lines written in the Album at Elbingerode, in the Hartz Forest—Song, addressed to a Lady known from Infancy—A Christmas Carol—The Old Chik-kasah to his Grandson—To a Friend—History—Gorthmund; a Tale, in the Manner of Ossian, by William Cate, Jun.—St. Romuald—To Lydia—To a Friend, who had declared his Intention of writing no more Poetry—The King of the Crocodiles—On a dull Fellow being elected to a College Fellowship—Vezins and Regnier—Snuff—To Anna—Eclogue—The Wedding—The Poet perplexed—The Cosmotic—An Evening Walk at Cromer, by Mrs. Opie—To a Bee—To a Friend expressing a Wish to travel—Ode to Mr. Packwood—This Lime-tree Bower my Prison: a Poem addressed to Charles Lamb, of the India House—

* "The French have long maintained an agent at Rangoon, and are thoroughly acquainted with the advantages which the country of Pegue offers."

† "See extracts from the first volume in Monthly Epitome, vol. iii. p. 347."

Sonnets—Written at Matlock—By William Cafe, Jun.—To a Friend, with a Volume of MS. Poems, by William Cafe, Jun.—To W. L. Elq. while he sung a Song to Purcell's Music—To the River Emont, Cumberland, by Charles Lloyd—To Loch Lomond, by Charles Lloyd—To a Water Nymph, by the late Robert Lovell—On leaving a favourite Residence—On the same Subject—Jasper, by Mrs. Robinson—The British Stripling's War Song—The Fair Democrat—The Old Bachelor, after the Manner of Spenser—Song—Owen's Grave, by William Cafe, Jun.—The Death of Wallace, by Robert Southey—Something Childish, but very Natural; written in Germany—Home Sick, written in Germany—To a Flower, by Joseph Hucks—To his Veil—To a Brother, who had been afflicted with a long Sickness, by Charles Lloyd—The Show, an English Eclogue, in hexameters—Song—Ode to Georgiana, Dutcheffs of Devonshire—To the Nightingale, by George Dyer—Omar at the Tomb of Azza, by George Goodwin—Markoff, a Siberian Eclogue, by Joseph Cottle—A Winter Sketch, by William Cafe, Jun.—Fire, Famine, and Slaughter, A War Eclogue—To a Young Man attached to the Sports of the Field, by Charles Lloyd—The Raven—On leaving Bristol Wells, by the Rev. C. H. Sherive—An Elegy written in a London Church-yard, Parody—The Haunted Beach, by Mrs. Robinson—God's Judgment on a Bishop—Ode to a Pig, while his Nose was being bored—Epigrams—Dramatic Fragment—Oxford, Ode—Fragments, by George Goodwin—Democritus Junior, or the Laughing Philosopher, by George Dyer—Designed for a Tablet over the Grave of my little Boy, by Edmund Everard—Lines on the Portrait of a Lady—Written at Tenbury, Worcester-shire, on disturbing a Hedge-Sparrow from her Nest, by Edmund Everard—To an unfortunate Woman—Lines, descriptive of Feelings produced by a

Visit, &c.—Song of the Araucans during a Thunder Storm.

EXTRACTS.

THE GALLINIPPER.

I.

"A HUNTING party once there met
(A strange and heterogeneous set,)
So mix'd a group was never seen
before:

The day was hot, they made good
cheer,

And should my reader ask me where,
I'll say on the Musquito shore.

II.

"The dinner o'er, the wines abound,
And many a bottle quick went round,
And many a merry tale was told:
At length the subject graver grown,
And taking quite a different tone,
On ancient metaphysics roll'd.

III.

"A learned traveller took the lead,
A doctor who had fill'd his head
With maxims most heroic;
He swore that what the world call'd
pain

Was but a phantom of the brain,
And never yet was felt by stoic.

IV.

"And added, I am ready, since
My arguments will not convince,
An hour in yonder swamp to lie;
Stript naked there I'll bear the sting
Of every insect you can bring,
Both those that crawl, and those that
fly.

V.

"Each one was anxious when he heard
This speech, to take him at his word;
And 'mongst them all it made a
bustle:

And now a rump and dozen is the bet
Which he must forfeit to this merry
set

Should he but speak or move a
muscle.

VI.

"Flat on his face the naked doctor lies,
And on the swampy ground his patience
tries,

Of which our stoic would so often
boast:

Musquitos, ants, and gnats, begin
With fire-flies to assail his skin,
Of gallinippers too a monstrous host.

VII.

"These gallinippers are a noble breed
Sent down on earth to buzz and feed

B b 2

With

With monstrous paunches, and with
wings of lace:
Who toil not for themselves, or earn
their food,
But suck the hungry peasant's blood,
'Mongst tiny gnats a giant race.

VIII.

"In vain they sting and bite and buz;
Our hero stood it like the man of Uz,
And like the man of Uz had held it
out;
Had there not 'mongst them been a
wicked wight,
To put his school philosophy to flight,
And all his high-flown fancies to
the rout.

IX.

"The wag who this way hop'd to
cozen
The doctor of his rump and dozen,
Snatch'd from a neighbouring forge
a red-hot nail,
And plac'd it where it chanc'd to
reach
A nerve that pass'd along his naked
breach;
And now his patience could no more
avail.

X.

"Touch'd to the quick in his most
tender part,
Nor longer able to endure the smart,
Behold him, active as a high-rope
skipper
Make from his marshy bed a mon-
strous jump,
And roar 'I've lost my dozen and my
rump!
'Curse on the fangs of that last gal-
linipper!' P. 46.

ST. ROMUALD.

"The virtues of this Saint, as mention-
ed in the poem, may be found par-
ticularized in his life. The honour
intended him by the Spaniards is
mentioned by Andrews, History of
England, vol. i.

"ONE day, it matters not to know
How many hundred years ago,
A Spaniard stopt at a posada door:
The landlord came to welcome him
and chat
Of this and that,
For he had seen the traveller there
before.

"Does holy Romuald dwell
Still in his cell?

The traveller ask'd, or is the old man
dead?

No, he has left his loving flock, and
we
So good a Christian never more shall
see,

The landlord answer'd, and he shook
his head.

"Ah, Sir! we knew his worth,
If ever there did live a faint on earth!
Why, Sir, he always us'd to wear a
shirt

For thirty days, all seasons, day and
night:

Good man, he knew it was not right
For dust and ashes to fall out with
dirt,

And then he only hung it out in the
rain,
And put it on again.

"There us'd to be rare work
With him and the Devil there in
yonder cell,
For Satan us'd to maul him like a
Turk.

There they would sometimes fight
All through a winter's night,
From sun-set until morn,
He with a cross, the Devil with his
horn,

The Devil spitting fire with might
and main,
Enough to make St. Michael half
afraid,

He splashing holy water till he made
His red hide hiss again,
And the hot vapour fill'd the little
cell.

This was so common that his face
became

All black and yellow with the brim-
stone flame,

And then he smelt—Oh Lord! how
he did smelt!

"Then, Sir, to see how he would
mortify

The flesh! if any one had dainty
fare,

Good man! he would come there,
And look at all the delicate things, and
cry,

O belly! belly!

You would be gormandizing now I
know.

But it shall not be so,
Home to your bread and water—home,
I tell ye!

"But,

"But, quoth the traveller, wherefore
did he leave
A flock that knew his faintly worth
so well?"

Why, said the landlord, Sir, it so
befell

He heard unluckily of our intent
To do him a good honour, and you
know

He was not covetous of fame below,
And so by stealth one night away he
went.

"What was this honour, then? the
traveller cried;

Why, Sir, the host replied,
We thought, perhaps, that he might
one day leave us,
And then should strangers have
The good man's grave,
A loss like that would naturally
grieve us:

For he'll be made a saint of to be
sure,

Therefore we thought it prudent to
secure

His relics while we might,
And so we meant to strangle him one
night." P. 97.

THE POET PERPLEXED.

"BRAIN! you must work! begin, or
we shall lose

The day, while yet we only think
upon it.

The hours run on, and yet you will
not choose

The subject—come—ode, elegy, or
sonnet.

You must contribute, brain! in this
hard time;

Taxes are high, food dear, and you
must rhyme.

"'T were well if when I rubb'd my
itchless head,

The fingers, with benignant stimula-
tion,

Could through the medullary sub-
stance spread

The motions of poetic inspiration:
But scratch, or knock, or shake my
head about,

The motions may go in, but nought
comes out.

"The natural head, consider good my
brain,

To the head politic bears some allu-
sion;

The limbs and body must support your
reign,

And all, when you do wrong, is in
confusion.

But caput mine, in truth I can't sup-
port

A head as lazy as if born at court.

"The verse goes on, and we shall
have, my friend,

A poem ere the subject we determine.
But every thing should have some use-
ful end.

That single line itself is worth a
sermon!

The moral point as obvious is as good;
So, gentle brain! I thank you, and
conclude." P. 127.

XXXIX. *Select Sermons*. Translated
from the French of Bosquet, Bishop
of Meaux. To which is prefixed,
an Essay on the Eloquence of the
Pulpit in England. Sm. 8vo. pp.
85. 3s. Clarke, New Bond Street.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAY.

"IF terror and pity are the throb-
bing pulses of Christian oratory as
well as of the drama, the powers of
the former are certainly, in this coun-
try, feeble and unimpressive. Many
splendid exceptions may be adduced,
but I allude to the deficiency of gen-
eral excellence: under that consider-
ation, the form of Sacred Eloquence
appears sickly and inactive, the pulse
at her heart beats languidly, no ex-
pression flashes from her eye, and her
pale lip attests that no seraph has touch-
ed it with the *live coal from off the altar*.

"No other excellence can supply
the want of animation. 'What have
'the French Revolutionists,' says Mr.
Burke, 'to supply their innumerable
'defects, and to make them terrible
'to the firmest minds? One thing
'only! But that one thing is worth a
'thousand—they have energy.'

"An audience may be assimilated
to a tree, that is put into motion by
the passing gale: how often the voice
of a preacher passes over this tree, like
a languid zephyr, without agitating a
single leaf!" P. i.

"It is said, that, when Shakespeare
was born, Nature destroyed the mould
in which his great mind was formed.
Without losing sight of those splendid
exceptions to which I before alluded,
I cannot help wishing that some supe-
rior genius would break the general
mould in which religious discourses
are cast. To borrow an illustration
from sculpture, an English sermon
may

may be said to be compared to the statue of a correct but unimpassioned artist: the form displays an apt proportion of parts; but no soul warms, awakens, inspirits the dead marble. The subject of an English sermon is often admirably well conducted, and ingeniously expanded; the formation is accurate, but something is still wanting: I cannot better elucidate my meaning, than by these lines from Dryden:

‘Still the warm sun its cheering power withheld,
 * Nor added colours to the world reveal’d.’

“I beg I may not be understood, that I am recommending to the preacher to effuse a gaudy colouring over his composition. The celestial form of religion does not require the flowing robe of ostentation, nor is it to be viewed as through a prism. A Christian audience is not to be amused with the tricks of oratory, nor is the spiritual food which the audience demands at the hands of their pastors to be supplied with the flowers of rhetoric. ‘The pastors,’ says Bishop Taylor (in his sermon on the Duty of Ministers) ‘are not to feed the people with ‘gay tulips and usefess daffodils, but ‘with the bread of life, and medicinal ‘plants, springing from the margin of ‘the fountain of salvation.’

“I shall reserve for another opportunity some observations on the sermons that have appeared in the course of the last ten years; in which I have attempted to show, that, however many of them may be esteemed beautiful moral essays, they are devoid of that evangelic and pastoral *unction*, which the pulpit demands: that they are not calculated to reach the affections, nor, in correspondence with the object in view, either to disturb, terrify, soften, encourage, or console. They contain no communicative sensibility, and have nothing that is glowing, seraphic, or incentive. If any authority were requisite to corroborate my opinion on this subject, I find the sentiments of Bishop Warburton in perfect consonance with mine: in his *Directions for the Study of Theology*, he has these words: ‘A pathetic address to ‘the passions and affections of penitent ‘hearers, perhaps the most operative ‘of all the various species of instruc-

tion, is that in which the English ‘pulpit is most defective.’” P. v.

“The many texts which will present themselves to the biblical student as candidates for his choice, should be previously examined before he makes his selection. He should soar on the wings of contemplation, and hover over the sacred ground, till, discovering a text that forcibly attracts him, he should seize it, as the descending eagle rushes on his prey.

“‘The subject of the discourse,’ says Dr. Langhorn, ‘may sometimes ‘preach more effectually than the discourse itself: arising either from the ‘energy and brevity of the expression, ‘or from adapting it with an obvious ‘propriety to some temporary occasion. When the fate of Aaron’s ‘two sons was pronounced, the sacred writer gives us this short and ‘striking description: *Aaron held his ‘peace*. What expression! Would not ‘this be a most proper text for the ‘subject of religious resignation? And ‘would not the text itself plead more ‘emphatically than the most laboured ‘sermon?’

“If history (as it has been asserted) is philosophy realized, historical preaching is truth exemplified. What are words to things? What was the harangue of Anthony to his producing the body of Cæsar? Now a story realizes a discourse, and brings, as it were, the body of Cæsar to our view.” P. xiii.

“I beg leave, before I conclude this Essay, to advert to the small encouragement that is given to sacred eloquence. The many charitable institutions in this town, whose turrets pierce the skies, and, as Mr. Burke observes, ‘like so many electrical conductors avert the wrath of Heaven,’ do honour to general benevolence. These charitable institutions, however, hold out no allurement to clerical talents. The trifling stipend offered to the morning or evening preacher is not sufficiently attractive to a young man of genius to make him forego other literary pursuits, to devote himself entirely to this hallowed art, without which excellence is not to be attained, and, like the plighted virgin, leave behind all other endearing connexions to adhere to the object of her choice. The governors of the charitable institutions may say, they offer

* “See a little tract, entitled, *Letters on the Eloquence of the Pulpit*.”

to the preacher as much as they can deduct from their other various demands: to this supposed assertion of the governors, if I am not competent to reply, I may be allowed to observe, that if young men of distinguished abilities were incited by a more liberal remuneration, the audience would be more numerous, more splendid, and the collection more productive. We have all heard of the surprising and repeated collections made in a neighbouring island by the means of sacred eloquence. Genius shrinks (like the sensitive plant) uninvited by patronage, unexcited, unrewarded,

'Nor trusts its blossoms to the churlish skies.'

"As the embosomed seed springs not from the earth unless warm suns and genial showers call it forth, so the parturient mind yields not the expected produce unless equal justice

'Scatters with a free, though frugal hand,

'Light golden show'rs of plenty o'er the land.'

"Encouragement is the test of genius; it acts upon it as provocation operates upon an irritable mind. Genius is fostered at the bar, and there we behold it triumphant. In musical

composition we behold the reverse: although the *light golden showers* are not wanting to the genial climate of the stage, none of our musical dramas discover any original merit: the barren, uninventive compiler only does the honours of foreign composers; I am therefore compelled to think, that vocal and instrumental compositions are repugnant to English genius. But of the more important and more exalted art whose cause I am now pleading, I entertain a very different sentiment. From many indications that appear on the surface, I indulge the pleasing idea, that the quarry contains an invaluable treasure. The new Royal Institute proclaims the liberality of modern patronage: why might not a fund be established for the purpose of awakening an emulative disposition in the rising race of preachers, and of calling forth dormant and inactive capacities? Several persons of the most enlightened discernment, with whom I have conversed upon this subject, concur with me in thinking, that an endowment of the nature I am suggesting, would be productive of the most salutary and early effects: sacred eloquence would assume the honours to which the would then be entitled, and take the lead in the procession of talents." P. xxxvi.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—ARTS AND SCIENCES—FORTIFICATION.

THE New Farmer's Calendar; or Monthly Remembrancer, for all Kinds of Country Business: comprehending all the material Improvements in the new Husbandry, with the Management of Live Stock: inscribed to the Farmers of Great Britain. By a FARMER and BREEDER. 8vo. 9s. *Symonds, Wright.*

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Part V. 4to. 5s. *Cadell and Davies; Creech, Edinburgh.*

A Dissertation on the Progress of the Fine Arts. By JOHN ROBERT SCOTT, D. D. 4to. 3s. *White.*

The complete Confectioner; or House-keeper's Guide to a simple and speedy Method of understanding the

whole Art of Confectionary, &c. by Mrs. H. Glas, Author of the "Art of Cookery." By MARIA WILSON. 8vo. 5s. *West and Hughes.*

The first Principles of Field Fortification; containing concise and familiar Precepts for the Construction, Attack, and Defence of Field Works; with a preliminary Introduction to the Science of Fortification in general. By CHARLES AUGUSTUS STRUENSEE. Translated from the German, by WILLIAM NICOLAY, Captain-lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers. With Plates. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Nied.*

The Prospectus, Charter, Ordinances, Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; together with alphabetical Lists of its Proprietors and Subscribers; and an Appendix: the whole forming a

full

full and complete Account of that Establishment—of its Objects, Constitution, and Government. 4to. 3s. *Cadell and Davies.*

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of George Washington, late President and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America: interspersed with biographical Anecdotes of the most eminent Men who effected the American Revolution. By JOHN CORRY. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Kearsey, West and Hughes.*

DICTIONARIES—LANGUAGE.

New complete Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages; containing all the Words of general Use and Terms of Arts and Sciences, from the best English and German Dictionaries. Compiled by FREDERIC RINARD RICKLEFS: with a Preface, by J. J. ESCHENBURG. 2 vols. small 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Wilman, Bremen; Geisweiler, London.*

A complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Language; containing the Substance of the most approved German Grammars, particularly Adelung; and arranged upon a Plan perfectly new and easy. By GEORGE CRABB. 12mo. 6s. bound. *Johnson.*

An Essay on Punctuation; being an Attempt to reduce the Practice of Pointing to the Government of distinct and explicit Rules, by which every Point may be accounted for, after the Manner of Parting. By THOMAS STACKHOUSE. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Bound 2s. 6d. *West and Hughes, Chapple.*

EDUCATION.

The English Reader; or, Pieces in Prose or Poetry, selected from the best Writers: designed to assist young Persons to read with Propriety and Effect, to improve their Language and Sentiments, and to inculcate some of the most important Principles of Piety and Virtue; with a few preliminary Observations on the Principles of good Reading. By LINDLEY MURRAY, Author of "English Grammar adapted to the different Classes of Learners." 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Dangerous Sports: a Tale, addressed to Children, warning them against Exposure to those Situations from which alarming Injuries so often proceed. By JAMES PARKINSON. 12mo. 2s. *Symonds.*

The Grand Alphabet of Alphabets, being an engraved Series of Running Hand Copies, every Line of which contains all the Letters of the English Language. 6d. *Bowles and Carver.*

HISTORY—TOPOGRAPHY.

A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Result of the decisive War with the late Tippoo Sultaun in Mysore; with Notes. By JAMES SALMOND, Esq. of the Bengal Military Establishment. To which are added, some Account of Zemaun Shah; the Proceedings of a Jacobin Club formed at Seringapatam; official Advices to India on the Subject of the War; an Abstract of the Forces employed; Letters from Generals Stewart and Harris, containing the Accounts of the Engagements on the 6th of March and 7th of May 1799; and Major-general Baird's Report of the Storming of Seringapatam; and an Appendix, containing Translations of the principal State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun, and other important official Papers. By M. WOOD, Esq. Colonel and late Chief Engineer, Bengal. 8vo. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

History of Leicestershire, Part IV. Containing the Hundred of East Goscote, With 70 Plates. By JOHN NICHOLS, F.A.S. Edinburgh and Perth. Folio. 2l. 12s. 6d. *Nichols.*

A Description of the House and Gardens at Stourhead in the County of Wilts, the Seat of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. With a Catalogue of the Pictures, &c. 12mo. 1s. *Easton, Salisbury; Cadell and Davies, London.*

Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians; with Remarks on the Plague, &c. By JOHN ANTES. 4to. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

LAW.

A Treatise of the Law of Executors and Administrators. By SAMUEL TOLLER, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 3s. *Butterworth.*

The Practical Register in Chancery, with the Addition of the modern Cases, &c. By JOHN WYATT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 9s. *Butterworth.*

Reports of Cases upon maritime Prizes, &c. argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, commencing with the Judgments of the Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Michaelmas Term 1798. By CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, L.L.D. Advocate in Doctors' Commons. Vol. I. Part II. 8vo. 5s. *Butterworth.*

A Report of the Case of Horner versus Liddiard, upon the Question of what Consent is necessary to the Marriage of illegitimate Minors? determined on the 24th of May 1799, in the Consistorial Court of London, before the Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Chancellor of the Diocese; with an introductory Essay on the Laws relative to Illegitimacy and Marriage in general. By ALEXANDER CROKE, L.L.D. Advocate in Doctors' Commons. 8vo. 5s. *Butterworth.*

Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four Books. By Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knight, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. A new Edition, with considerable Additions. 2l. 2s.—*Cadell and Davies.*

Strictures on the unfounded and illegal Claims of the Common Carriers. Addressed to all Merchants and Traders. 8vo. 1s. *Phillips, George Yard.*

Thoughts on capital Punishment. By HUGH WADE GREY, M. A. 8vo. 1s. *Robinsons.*

The Proceedings of the House of Lords in the Case of Benjamin Flower, Printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, for a supposed Libel on the Bishop of Llandaff; with prefatory Remarks and Animadversions on the Writings of the Bishop of Llandaff; the Rev. R. Ramfden, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College; and the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M. Minister of the Baptist Meeting, Cambridge. By the PRINTER. To which are added, the Argument in the Court of King's Bench, on a Motion for an Habeas Corpus; and a Postscript, containing Remarks on the Judgment of that Court. By HENRY CLIFFORD, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 4s. *Flower, Cambridge; Crosby and Lettermann, London.*

VOL. IV.—No. XXXV.

MISCELLANIES.

The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is, with all the Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and several Cures of it. In three Partitions. With their several Sections, Members, and Subjections, philosophically, medicinally, historically, opened and cut up. By DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR. With a satirical Preface conducing to the following Discourse. The ninth Edition corrected; to which are now first prefixed, an Account of the Author, and Frontispieces. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. Large Paper 1l. 18s. *Vernor and Hood, Otridge.*

Essays, selected from Montaigne. With a Sketch of the Life of the Author. 8vo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies, E. Harding.*

A Review of the Review of a new Preface to the second Edition of Mr. Jones's Life of Bishop Horne, in the British Critic for February 1800. In a Letter to a Friend. By A. J. N. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard.*

Remarks on the Posthumous Works of the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke; and on the Preface published by his Executors, the Doctors French Laurence and Walker King. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *De-brett.*

A Letter from Denmark. By the Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, Bart. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

Reasons, addressed to both Houses of Parliament, why a certain Class of the People, in a State of Disease, should be permitted to have the Benefit of Port Wine, as a Medicine, free of all Duty. By a GENTLEMAN of the Faculty. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Becket.*

The Supplement to the General Stud Book; being the Produce of Mares, continued to 1799 inclusive, by the same Author. To which is added, a short Dissertation on Horses. By Colonel GILBERT IRONSIDE. 8vo. 10s. 6d. half bound. *Weatherby.*

Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

General Zoology; or systematic Natural History. By GEORGE SHAW, M. D. F. R. S. With Plates, from the first Authorities, and most select Specimens.

C c

Specimens. Engraved principally by Heath. Vol. I. Parts I. and II. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. Large Paper 21. 2s. 6d. *Kearsey.*

A new System of Mineralogy, in the Form of Catalogue, after the Manner of Baron Born's Systematic Catalogue of the Collection of Fossils of Mlle. Eléonore de Raab. By WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D. &c. 4to. 15s. *Robinsons.*

A new Treatise on Flower Painting; or, every Lady her own Drawing-master: containing the most familiar and easy Instructions for obtaining a complete Knowledge of drawing Flowers with Taste, without the Assistance of a Master. By G. BROWN. Nos. I. II. III. With plain and coloured Plates. 4to. 7s. 6d. each. *White, Faulder.*

NOVELS.

A Short Story, interspersed with Poetry: a Novel. By a YOUNG LADY. In which the Emotions of Love, as they arise in a virtuous Heart and strong Imagination, are portrayed. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Carverhorn, West and Hughes.*

X New Tales of the Castle; or, the Noble Emigrants: a Story of modern Times. By Mrs. PILKINGTON. 12mo. 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Constantia Neville; or, the West Indian: a Novel. By HELENA WELLS, Author of the "Stepmother," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Sailor Boy. 2 vols. 12mo. *Lane, Miller.*

The Family Story. By Mr. SMITH. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Crosby and Letterman.*

Mourtray Family: a Novel. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Faulder.*

Miriam: a Novel. By the AUTHOR of "Frederic and Caroline," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. *Lane, Miller.*

X Andrew Stuart; or, the Northern Wanderer: a Novel. By MARY ANN HANWAY, Author of "Elinor; or, the World as it is." 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. *Lane, Miller.*

Serena: a Novel. By CATHERINE SELDEN, Author of the "English Nun," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Lane, Miller.*

Horatio of Holstein. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. *Dutton.*

X Tales of Truth. 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. *Dutton.*

PHYSIC, ANIMAL ECONOMY.

The Chemical Pocket-book; or, Memoranda Chemica, arranged in a Compendium of Chemistry, according to the latest Discoveries, with Bergman's Table of single elective Attractions, as improved by Dr. G. Pearson. Calculated as well for the occasional Reference of the professional Student, as to supply others with a general Knowledge of Chemistry. By JAMES PARKINSON. 12mo. 5s. *Symonds, Callow.*

Observations on the Effect of various Articles of the Materia Medica, in the Cure of Lues Venerea. By JOHN PEARSON, senior Surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Asylum, &c. 4s. 6d. 8vo. *Callow.*

The most cogent Reasons why astringent Injections, caustic Bougies, and violent Salivations, should be banished for ever from Practice: with the mildest Methods of safely treating every Species of Venereal Infection, Strictures of the Urethra, &c. and correcting Mischiefs arising from caustic Bougies. By WILLIAM ROWLEY, M.D. &c. 8vo. 4s. *Murray and Higley.*

Some Observations on the Bilious Fevers of 1797, 1798, and 1799. By RICHARD PEARSON, M.D. Physician to the General Hospital, Birmingham, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Seeley.*

Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of medical and surgical Knowledge. With Plates. 8vo. Vol. II. 7s. 6d. *Johnson.*

A Letter to Thomas Keate, Esq. Surgeon-general to the Army, one of the Surgeons to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c. with some general Remarks on the medical Profession: occasioned by the approaching Election of a Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, vacant by the Resignation of Charles Hawkins, Esq. on the 9th of April 1800. 8vo. 1s. *Hurst.*

Remarks on some of the Opinions of the late Mr. John Hunter, respecting the Venereal Disease; in a Letter to Joseph Adams, M.D. By HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, Surgeon. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Bossey.*

A Lecture on the Preservation of Health. By T. GARNETT, M.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c. 12mo. 4s. *Cadell and Davies.*

POETRY

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

- The Favourite Village: a Poem. By JAMES HURDIS, D.D. Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 4to. 6s. *Johnson*.
- Equanimity: a Poem. By MASON CHAMBERLIN. Sm. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.
- Verles to the Memory of Joseph Warton, D.D. late Head-master of Winchester College. By RICH. MANT, A. B. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 4to. 1s. *Hanwell and Parker*, Oxford; *Rivingtons*, London.
- The Poems of Gray. A new Edition, adorned with Plates. Small 8vo. 1os. 6d. Large Paper 1l. 1s. *Du Roveray*, *Hurst*.
- The Henriade: an Epic Poem, in ten Cantos. Translated from the French of Voltaire into English Rhyme, with large historical and critical Notes. The five last Books. 4to. 1os. 6d. (See M. Epitome, Vol. I. p. 252.) *Booker*.
- The first and fourth Books of the Odes of Horace. Translated into English Verse. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hatchard*.
- Original Songs; being a choice and favourite Collection on serious, moral, and lively Subjects. By GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY. 1s. Fine Paper 1s. 6d. *West and Hughes*, *Chapple*.
- The Annual Anthology, Vol. II. 12mo. 6s. (See p. 186.) Bristol, printed; *Longman and Rees*, London.
- The Meteors; consisting of entirely original Poetry. 2 vols. Sm. 8vo. 12s. *Black and Parry*, *Symonds*.
- Poems, epistolary, lyric, and elegiacal, in three Parts. By the Rev. THOS. MAURICE, A. M. Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, and Author of "Indian Antiquities," &c. 8vo. 9s. *Wright*.
- Pandolfo Attonito; or, Lord Galloway's poetical Lamentations on the Removal of the Arm Chairs from the Pit at the Opera House! with a Preface and some Remarks, by the Editor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Becket*.
- A poetic Survey round Birmingham; with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactories of the Place. Intended as a Guide to Strangers. By J. BISSET, Author of "the Orphan Boy, the Flights of Fancy," &c. accompanied by a magnificent Directory, with the Names, Professions, &c. Superbly engraved in emblematic Plates. 8vo.

- 6s. Proofs 1os. 6d. Coloured 1l 1s. Printed in Colours 2l. 2s. Printed for the Author, Birmingham; *Hepinstall*, London.
- Considerations on Milton's early Readings, and the Prima Stamina of his Paradise Lost. Together with Extracts from a Poet of the sixteenth Century. In a Letter to William Falconer, M. D. from CHARLES DUNSTER, M. A. Sm. 8vo. 3s. *Evans*.
- Series of Plays. By JOANNA BAILLIE. Second Edition. 8vo. 7s. (See M. Epitome, Vol. II. p. 158.) *Cadell and Davies*.
- The Systematic, or Imaginary Philosopher: a Comedy, in five Acts. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Hookham*, New Bond Street.
- Ignez de Castro: a Portuguese Tragedy, in three Acts. Written by DON DOMINGO QUITA. Translated by BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Esq. Translator of the German Theatre. 12mo. 1s. *Vernor and Hood*.
- The Happy Family: a Drama, in five Acts. From the German of AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE. By BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Translator of "the Stranger," as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. 8vo. 2s. *Vernor and Hood*.
- Johanna of Montfaucou: a dramatic Romance, in five Acts. Taken from the fourteenth Century. By AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE. The original Translation of the Manuscript from which Mr. Cumberland has formed his Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Geisweiler, Miller*.
- Critical Remarks on Pizzaro, a Tragedy, taken from the German Drama of Kotzebue, and adapted to the English Stage, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan; with incidental Observations on the Subject of the Drama. By SAMUEL ARGENT BARDSLEY, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies*.

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, The Speech of the Earl of Clare, on the Subject of Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By HENRY GRATTAN, Esq. 8vo. 1s. *Robinsons*.

An Inquiry into the State of the public Mind amongst the lower Classes; and on the Means of turning it to the We fare of the State. In a Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. By ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 1s. *Richardson.*

Speech of the Right Hon. John Berresford, in the Irish Parliament, March 27, 1800, on his moving the Article of the Union, relative to the future commercial Arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 1s. *Wright.*

Mr. Pitt's Democracy manifested: in a Letter to him, containing Praises of and Strictures on the Income Tax. By THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rickman.*

An Examination into the Principles contained in a Pamphlet, entitled, The Speech of Lord Minto; with some Remarks upon a Pamphlet, entitled, Observations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade. By the Right Honourable BARRY, EARL OF FARNHAM. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Robinsons.*

Sans Colotides; containing political Essays for the Advancement of Jacobinical Knowledge, and Jacobinical Eclogues and Georgics; imitated from Virgil, by CINCINNATUS RIGSHAW, Professor of Theophilanthropy, Member of the Corresponding and Revolutionary Societies, Brother of the Rosy Cross, Knight, Philosopher of the Order of Illuminati, and Citizen of the French and Hibernian Republics. 4to. 5s.—*Chapple, Lee.*

A Review of the political Conduct of the Hon. Charles James Fox. Addressed to the Celebrators of his Birth-day, and other Admirers. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Carwithorn, Wright.*

Reasons against refusing to negotiate with France. By an APPROVER of the Measures of Administration during the former Periods of the War. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Faulder.*

A parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the labouring Poor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Thoughts on the Corn Trade; or, Proposals for establishing Regulations, by which the Buyer and the Seller would equally know, at all Times, the Quantity of Grain in the Kingdom. By a CORN-DEALER. 8vo. 6d. *Debrett.*

SERMONS.

The Faith of the Gospel vindicated; being the Substance of two Sermons delivered extempore at the Baptist Meeting, Great Yarmouth, Oct. 27, 1799. By W. W. HORNE, Minister of the Gospel. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—*Button.*

A Sermon, preached at Heddington, Wilts, on Wednesday, March 12th, 1800, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By the Rev. RICHARD WEAVER. 8vo. 1s. *Macklin and Redwood.*

A Discourse on Romans, xiii. 8. —“Owe no man any thing;”—Preached before the University of Cambridge. By GEORGE WHITMORE, B.D. Fellow and Law Tutor of St. John's College. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons, J. Hookham.*

Six Sermons, preached in Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh. By the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, A.M. and Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Family Sermons. By the Rev. E. W. WHITAKER, late of Christ Church, Oxford, &c. Vol. III. 8vo. 6s. *Rivingtons, Faulder.*

A Sermon, preached on Occasion of the late General Fast, March 12th, 1800, at Clapham in Surry. By the Rev. THOMAS URWICK. 8vo. 1s. *Cadell and Davies, Longman and Rees.*

Tax upon Income. The Payment of Tribute a Duty of strict moral Obligation. A Discourse, delivered in the Parish Church of Sheffield (pursuant to the Will of the late Dr. Waterhouse), on the 30th of Jan. 1799, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. To which are annexed, some short Observations on the Word “Loyalty,” in Answer to Mr. Urban's Reviewer. By GEORGE SMITH, A.M. 8vo. 6d. *Maubergs.*

A Sermon, preached before the Lords spiritual and temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Wednesday, March 12th, 1800, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By JOHN LORD BISHOP of OXFORD. 4to. 1s. *Hanwell and Parker, Oxford; Rivingtons, London.*

A Sermon, delivered at Castle Green Chapel, Bristol, on the last Fast Day. By the Rev. JOHN HAY. 8vo. 1s. *Button.*

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis; including the Origin of modern Deism and Atheism; the Genius and Conduct of those Associations; their Lecture Rooms, Field Meetings, and Deputations; from the Publication of Paine's Age of Reason till the present Period. With general Considerations on the Influence of Infidelity upon Society; answering the various Objections of Deists and Atheists; and a Postscript upon the present State of democratical Politics; Remarks upon Professor Robinson's late Work, &c. &c. By WILLIAM HAMILTON REID. 8vo. 3s. Hatchard.

A Dissertation on the Asiatic Trinities, extracted from the fourth and fifth Volumes of the Indian Antiquities. By the AUTHOR of that Work. With Plates in 4to. 8vo. 9s. Gardiner.

Observations on the seventh Form of Roman Government; in a Letter to the Rev. Henry Kett, B.D. Author of "History the Interpreter of Prophecy." By a LAYMAN. 8vo. 1s. Butterworth.

Scripture the only Guide to religious Truth. A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Baptists in York, in relinquishing the popular Systems of Religion from the Study of the Scriptures. By D. EATON. 8vo. 2s. Johnson.

Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John. Written in the Year 1775. By the late Mrs. BOWLER. Small 8vo. 5s. Printed by Crutwell, Bath; Robinsons, Hatchard, London.

Christianity vindicated, in a Series of Letters addressed to Mr. Volney, in Answer to his Books called Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires. By the Rev. PETER ROBERTS, A.M. 8vo. 5s. West and Hughes, Chapple.

A Comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other ancient Nations; with Remarks on Dupui's Origin of all Religions; the Laws and Institutions of Moses methodized; an Address to the Jews on the present State of the World, and the Prophecies relating to it. By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L.L.D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 9s. Johnson.

Twelve critical Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy. By JAMES HURDIS, D.D. 8vo. 5s. Johnson.

Elements of Christian Theology, &c. By GEORGE PRETYMAN, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. Cadell and Davies.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. Part the First, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients, from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanguebar. With Dissertations. By WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D. 4to. 1l. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

An Account of a Voyage in search of La Pérouse; undertaken by Order of the Constituent Assembly of France, and performed in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793, in the Recherche and Espérance Ships of War, under the Command of Rear-admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux. Written by M. LABILLARDIERE, Correspondent of the ci-devant Academy of Sciences of Paris, Member of the Society of Natural History, and one of the Naturalists attached to the Expedition. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. With 44 Plates in 4to. Debrett.

Another Translation of the above. 4to. With Plates 2l. 2s. and 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. Stockdale.

A Voyage to the Isle of France, Isle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope; with Observations and Reflections upon Nature and Mankind. Translated from the French of J. H. B. DE ST. PIERRE, Author of the Studies of Nature, Paul and Virginie, &c. 8vo. 7s. Fernor and Hood.

Memoirs of the Life and Travels of the late Charles Macpherson, Esq. in Asia, Africa, and America; illustrative of Manners, Customs, and Character; with a particular Investigation of the Nature, Treatment, and possible Improvement of the Negro in the British and French West India Islands. Written by himself, chiefly between the Years 1773 and 1790. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Constable, Edinburgh; Fernor and Hood, London.

A descrip-

A descriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other natural Curiousities in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and a Part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By JOHN HOUSEMAN. 8vo. 5s. *Jolte, Carlisle; Larw, London.*

PRINTS—BOOKS OF PRINTS, AND MAPS.

Portrait of the late Pope Pius VI. after an original Model in Wax, taken from the Life at Rome. By Mr. MARCHANT. 4s. Proofs 6s. *Booker, Colnaghi and Co.*

General Washington and Family; consisting of the General, his Lady, and Master and Miss Cristis, their Grandchildren. Painted and engraved by E. SAVAGE of Philadelphia; size 24½ by 20. 1l. 11s. 6d. Proofs 3l. 3s. *Wilkinson.*

Portrait of Joseph Black, M. D. F. R. S. E. RAEBURN p. HEATH sc. 7s. 6d. *Heath.*

Portrait of Alexander, Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. NORTHCOTE p. BARTOLOZZI sc. 1l. 1s. Proofs 2l. 2s. *Jeffries.*

Portrait of Lord Duncan, wh. l. DANLOUX p. SMITH sc. 1l. 1s. *Danloux.*

Nymph and Cupid; Bacchante and Cupid. VIEIRAINV. BARTOLOZZI sc. 10s. In Colours 1l. 1s. *Bartolozzi and Co.*

A Girl going to Market; a Boy returning from Fishing. BARKER p. GAUGAIN sc. 12s. Proofs 1l. 4s. In Colours 1l. 4s. *Tastolini.*

Sporting Dogs and Horses in a Park. HONDUS and GOWER p. LEURNOS and PHILIPS sc. 15s. Coloured 1l. 1s. *Schiavonetti.*

General la Fayette in Prison, attended by the Marchioness and his amiable Daughters. STOTHARD p. POLLARD sc. 10s. 6d. *Pollard.*

The Costume of China, illustrated by sixty Engravings: with Explanations in English and French. By GEORGE HENRY MASON, Esq. Major of His Majesty's (late) 102d Regiment. 4to. Coloured 6l. 6s. *Miller.*

Apollo and the Muses on Mount Parnassus. GUTTENBRUM p. FACIUS and BARTOLOZZI sc. 1l. 11s. 6d. Coloured 3l. 3s. *Colnaghi.*

A Supplement to a Collection of Etchings, representing the best Examples of ancient ornamental Architecture, drawn from the Originals in Rome, and other Parts of Italy, during the Years 1794-5-6. By CHARLES HEATHCOTE FATHAM, Architect. Folio. 1l. 1s. *Gardner.*

A Representation of the Dinner given by Lord Romney to the Kentish Volunteers, in Presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family, August 1st, 1799, at his Lordship's Seat near Maidstone. ALEXANDER del. and sc. 1l. 1s. Coloured 2l. 2s. *Alexander.*

Portrait of Lord Somerville. WOODFORDE p. WARD sc. 1l. 1s. Proof 2l. 2s. *Paggi.*

Smith's new and accurate Map of the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Sheet 4s. in a Case 6s. *Smith, Strand.*

A reduced Map of the Empire of Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Grisons, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia. By Captain CHAUVARD, &c. 3 sheets. 10s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

A new Map of the French Part of the Island of St. Domingo; drawn from the astronomical Observations of Messrs. Puysegur, Borda, and Verdun. By Major PECHON, of the Engineers. Sheet. 10s. 6d. *Wilkinson.*

A new Map of the Island of Tortola; drawn from an actual Survey. By GEORGE KING. With the Names of the Proprietors, and Reference to their respective Estates. Sheet, coloured. 6s. *Wilkinson.*

A corrected Sheet Map of the Peninsula of India; in which the Partition of the whole Empire of Tippee Sultan is shown, and the Cessions of 1792 clearly distinguished from those of 1799. By Major RENNELL. Coloured. 5s. *Nicol.*

A new Map of Africa; including Arabia, the Mediterranean, with Part of the Coast of South America, compiled from the Observations of the latest Travellers: on four imperial sheets. 10s. 6d. *Wilkinson.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

Portrait of the late George Steevens, Esq. painted by ZOFFANI; to be engraved by S. Harding. 5s. Proofs 10s. 6d.

Milton's

Milton's Poems. Edited by the Rev. H. J. TODD, M. A. minor Canon of Canterbury, &c. 6 vols. 8vo. The Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the earliest Period to the Close of the eighteenth Century; in which the great Object will be, to compress and connect the extensive and, at present, detached Subject of Discovery. By JAMES STANIER CLARKE, F. R. S. domestic Chaplain to the Prince, and Vicar of Preston: patronised and assisted by professional Men. 4to. Illustrated by Charts, and appropriate Engravings.

The Beauties of Wiltshire. 2 vols. 8vo. With Plates, from Drawings by Britton.

A Series of Views in the County of Hants, to be engraved by J. POWELL, Pupil to the late Mr. Pouncey, from Drawings by Hearne, Smith, Alexander, &c. &c. Size 8 inches by 6; each No. to contain six Prints. 12s. *Alexander.*

Secret History of the Court of Russia, under Catherine the Second and the Emperor Paul; translated from a French Work, entitled, "Memoires Secrets sur la Russie." By THOMAS HOLCROFT.

The Punishments of China, represented in twenty-two coloured Prints, with Descriptions in English and French. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

British Monachism; or, Monastic Manners and Customs: with the Rationale of them. By THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE.

A Statistical History of Gloucestershire (including the Archæological). To be published in Nos. 1s. 6d. each, or with Cuts in Wood 2s.: to form two 8vo. vols. in the Manner of Elegant Extracts.

LATIN BOOKS.

Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera; a new Edition, corrected and improved by the late Mr. JOHN LIVIE. 8vo. 6s. 6d. *Spilsbury, Payne*

Diatessaron; five integra Historia Domini Nostri Jesu Christi, Græce, ex quatuor Evangelis inter se collatis, i, i, siquæ Evangelistarum Verbis apte et ordinate dispositis, confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis. Edidit J. WHITE, S. T. P. Ling. Arab. Prof. Oxon. Printed at the Clarendon Press.

Actuum Apostolorum et Epistolarum tam Catholicarum quam Paulinarum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codice MS. Riddleiano in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. reposito, nunc primum edita: cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus J. WHITE, S. T. P. Ling. Arab. apud Oxon. Prof. 4to. Vol. I. 1l. 5s. in sheets. Printed at the Clarendon Press.

Sophoclis Tragediæ septem cum Animadversionibus SAMUELIS MUGRAVE, M. D. Acced. Sophoclis Fragmenta ex Editione Brunckiana. 8vo. 13s. Royal paper 1l. 6s. Printed at the Clarendon Press.

Appendix ad Editionem Novi Testamenti Græci, e Codice MS. Alexandrino a C. G. WOIDE descriptis in quâ continentur Fragmenta Novi Testamenti, juxta Interpretationem Dialecti superioris Ægypti quæ Thebadica vel Sahidica appellantur, e Codicibus Oxon. maxima ex Parte desumpta, cum Dissertatione de Versione Bibliorum Ægyptiaca. Quibus subjecitur Codicis Vaticani Collatio. Folio. 2l. 2s. in sheets. Printed at the Clarendon Press.

T. Livii Paravini Historia ex Recensione Drakenborchii. Acced. Ernesti Glossarium Livianum. 6 tom. 12mo. 1l. 7s. Royal paper 1l. 10s. Printed at the Clarendon Press.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY J. DEBOFFE, GERARD STREET, AND W. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET.

Memoires de l'Institut National de France. Paris, An 6, 7, et 8. 6 vols. 4to. 6l.

Pieces relatives aux Opérations militaires et politiques du Général Bonaparte. Paris, An 8. 3 part. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Chimie Optomatique. Par COURREJOLLES. Paris, An 6. 4to. 10s. 6d. Amour des Plantes. Paris, An 8. 12mo. 4s.

Abrégé de la Géographie de Guthrie, corrigée et augmentée par le Traducteur. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 7s. Précis sur les Forêts et Bois nationaux. Par CLAUSSÉ. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 3s.

De la Littérature considérée dans ses Rapports avec les Institutions sociales. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Leçons

- Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée. Par CUVIER. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.
- Esprit de l'Encyclopédie. Paris, An 6, 7, e. 8. 11 vols. 8vo. 3l. 6s.
- Langue des Calculs. Par CONDILLAC. Paris, An 6. 8vo. 6s.
- Le Chateau de Duncan, ou l'Homme invisible. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- Miralba, Chef de Brigands. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.
- Adelphine de Rostanges, ou la Mere qui ne fut point Epouse. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.
- Irma, ou les Malheurs d'une jeune Orpheline. Paris, An 8. 4 vols. 12mo. 10s.
- Oeuvres de Gentil Bernard. Paris, 1800. 8vo. 7s.
- Connoissance des Tems, à l'Usage des Altronomes et des Navigateurs, pour l'An 10. Paris, An 7. 8vo. 7s.
- Science des jeunes Négocians et Tenueurs de livres. Par MIGNERET. Paris, An 7. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.
- Frédéric. Paris, An 8. 3 vols. 12mo. 9s.
- Biéviana, ou Jeux de Mots de M. de Bièvre. Paris, An 8. 12mo. 2s.
- Experiences sur la Circulation du Sang. Par SPALLANZANI. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 6s.
- Essai sur le Perfectionnement des Arts Chimiques en France. Par CHAPTAL. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Philosophie du Bonheur. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.
- Des Signes et de l'Art de penser, considérés dans leurs Rapports mutuels. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.
- Delices de la Solitude. Par CANOLLE. Paris, An 7. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s.
- Olbie, ou Essai sur les Moyens de reformer les Mœurs d'une Nation. Par SAY. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 3s.
- Considérations sur les Rapports qui lient les Hommes en Société. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 3s.
- Arithmetique appliquée au Commerce, à la Banque et aux Finances. Par DELILLE. Paris, An 6. 8vo. 7s.
- Observations sur l'Origine de la Peruque des Dames de Paris. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 1s.
- Esquisse d'un Cours d'Hygiène, ou l'Art de conserver la Santé. Par MORIAU. Paris, An 8. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- De la Peste, et les Moyens de l'en preserver. Par PAPON. Paris, An 8. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.
- Zoographie des diverses Regions de l'ancien et du nouveau Continent. Par JAUFFRET. Paris, 1800. 4to. Fig. 1re et 2e livraisons, coloriés. 1l. 4s.
- Do. Fig. 1re et 2e livraisons, en noir. 18s.
- Phytologie Universelle, ou Histoire des Plantes. Par JOLYCLERC. Paris, An 7. 5 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
- Oeuvres de Goudin. Paris, An 8. 4to. 5s.
- Tableau du Commerce de la Grèce. Par BEAUJOUR. Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.
- Histoire Naturelle de Buffon, réduite à ce qu'elle contient de plus instructif et de plus intéressant. Par BERNARD. Paris, An 8. 10 vols. 8vo. Fig. 4l.
- Do. Grand pap. velin, 9l.
- Vie et Aventures de Robinson Crusoe. Paris, An 8. 3 vols. 8vo. Fig. 1l. 3s.
- Essai sur l'Etat actuel de l'Administration des Finances et de la Richesse Nationale de la Grande-Bretagne. Par FREDERIC GENTZ. 8vo. 5s. *Perthes.*
- Les Adieux à Bonaparte. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

ERRATUM.

P. 156. Dryden's Prose Works, fine Paper, for 3l. read 3l. 3s.

